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The Courier-Journal.

Thousands of "wants" are not advertised today—and not one in a thousand of these will be filled.

VOL. CVIII. NEW SERIES—NO. 14,080.

LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1907.—12 PAGES.

PRICE (THREE CENTS. ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.)

TO SUMMER WANDERERS.

Have the Courier-Journal forwarded to your mail address while on your vacation. Call at the office and leave your order, or telephone Circulation Department—Home or Main 276. If your subscription is a paid-up one, please state so.

The Weather.

Forecast for Saturday and Sunday: Kentucky—Partly cloudy Saturday; probably local showers in the east portion; Sunday fair. Indiana—Partly cloudy Saturday, cooler in extreme northwest portion; Sunday fair; light to fresh west to north winds. Tennessee—Partly cloudy Saturday; probably local thunderstorms in east portion; Sunday fair.

THE LATEST.

A jury to try James Hargis, charged with complicity in the murder of Dr. B. D. Cox, has been secured at Sandy Hook and the trial will proceed there, a motion having been overruled to remand the case to Breathitt county. Judge Moody is doing all in his power to secure the attendance of witnesses, and yesterday fined eight who are absent without excuses.

A tornado and heavy rain did great damage in St. Joseph, Mo., and vicinity. Houses were wrecked, street railway tracks torn out and cellars flooded. Heavy rains caused the Missouri river at Kansas City to rise and the cellars in two dozen wholesale houses in the west bottoms were partly flooded.

Argument was begun yesterday in the W. D. Haywood case at Boise. Mr. Hawley opened for the State, but had not concluded his address when the hour of adjournment was reached. Judge Wood ruled out the counter-conspiracy evidence presented by the defense.

William January, alias Charles W. Anderson, for whose pardon a petition containing the signatures of 50,000 persons was presented to President Roosevelt three months ago, was yesterday released from the Federal prison at Fort Leavenworth.

The Rev. Dr. David M. Sweet, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Shelbyville, has been elected president of the large Presbyterian college of South Carolina. He has not decided whether he will accept the position, although it is a high honor.

Frank T. Hawley, national president of the Switchmen's Union of North America, yesterday made a statement denying any connection with the reported movement to get an eight-hour day for railroad switchmen all over the United States.

Senor Gamboa, the Mexican Minister to Guatemala and Salvador, it is said, has asked his Government to send a warship to Guatemala to meet him, in order that he may continue his journey from Salvador to Mexico.

Thirty barns have been burned in Warren and surrounding counties during the present year and in the majority of cases it is supposed that the fires were of incendiary origin. Lightning has destroyed several.

Midshipman James F. Cruss, the second Kentucky victim and the tenth man to lose his life as a result of the explosion on the battleship Georgia, died at the Naval Hospital at Boston yesterday.

Dispatches to mercantile agencies indicate that reasonable merchandise is rapidly going into consumption and preparations are made for a large fall trade, confidence having increased materially.

The four military barracks in Guayaquil, Ecuador, were attacked simultaneously by armed revolutionaries, who were finally defeated, several of their number being killed or wounded.

The jury at Monroe, N. C., in the Superior Court, in the case of John Jones, charged with lynching John V. Johnson at Wadesboro, May 28, 1906, returned a verdict of not guilty.

It was learned in New York yesterday that Mrs. Russell Sage had recently given \$250,000 to the fund for the relief of the aged and indigent females in the city of New York.

Low Bruce, a farmer of Mason county, who declined to join the Farmers' Union, is unable to get anybody to thresh his wheat and his entire crop may be ruined.

Thomas B. McPherson, of Omaha, was yesterday elected president of the National Livestock Exchange Association at Kansas City, to succeed James C. Swift.

"Sunday-school Children's Day" and "World's Women's Christian Temperance Union Day" were observed at the Jamestown Exposition yesterday.

Senator Foraker, in an address before the Miami Valley Chautauqua yesterday, explained his position on the rate bill and the tariff question.

R. M. Allen, of Lexington, was elected secretary of the National Food and Dairy Departments' organization at Norfolk, Va.

OWES THE STATE ABOUT \$19,000

But Ex-County Clerk Semonin Prepared To Pay

As Soon As State Can Give Him Quietus.

Requests Check For June Collections Held Up.

PART OF JULY ALSO DUE.

Since the State Examiner has been going over the books of W. J. Semonin, the County Clerk, it has been learned that Mr. Semonin still owes the State something like \$19,000 for June and a part of July, which his friends declare he is abundantly able to pay as soon as the State is prepared to give him his quietus.

The greater portion of this involves a check for \$15,773.50, which Mr. Semonin sent to Auditor Hager for his June collections due the State. The check was made on a bank in Louisville, mailed to the Auditor at Frankfort and deposited with the State depository at Frankfort. It was in turn sent back to the Louisville bank for collection. The check had been sent during the first ten days of July and in the meantime Mr. Semonin learned that he would not be reappointed to his position as County Clerk. When he was assured of this he asked that his books be investigated.

Had His Check Returned.

Mr. Semonin says realizing he owed the State for collections made from the first of July to the day on which he retired as County Clerk, and in order that he might get his quietus on both June and July, he requested the Louisville bank to return the check to the State depository, to be held until it is ascertained what sum he must pay to square his accounts with the State.

Mr. Semonin was at his country home at Jeffersontown, where he talked to a reporter last night. He said:

Owes State About \$19,000.

"It is true that I sent my check for \$15,773.50 to the State Auditor in payment of June collections. In addition to this amount I owe the State about \$2,500 for collections made during the month of July. When I was unexpectedly ousted from office, after having forwarded the check, I stopped payment on the check and requested the State Auditor to send an examiner to Louisville to go over my books, in order that I might be informed as to my entire indebtedness to the State. When the inspection of my books has been completed, and I have been informed as to the exact amount I owe, I shall settle with the State in full."

No Expert From Bonding Company.

The American Bonding Company, represented in Louisville by Satterwhite & Underhill, is on the official bond of Mr. Semonin for an unlimited amount. Tracy Underhill said last night that his company had taken no action on Mr. Semonin's bond. He denied that messages pertaining to the financial condition of Mr. Semonin had been passing between the central office of the American Bonding Company and the local office. He also denied that the company had sent an expert accountant from its central office to go over the books of the former County Clerk.

Probably no man in Louisville has more friends than "Billy" Semonin, as he is familiarly known. He has always been generous and free hearted.

In addition to a handsome home in Louisville, Mr. Semonin owns a country home and several acres of land. It is said that he has considerable other property in Louisville and out in the country.

Judge Henry Hines, the State Inspector, will begin going over Mr. Semonin's books in detail Monday. The investigation will be a searching one and some time will be consumed in completing it.

Deputy Lee Draws Check.

R. A. Lee, who has for a number of years been a deputy in the County Clerk's office and held the position of cashier, stated yesterday afternoon that between July 1 and 5 he drew the check for Mr. Semonin to sign along with another check of about \$200 for office fees, and a third of about \$200 for back taxes. According to the usual custom, Mr. Lee said that these checks were all prepared to be forwarded to Frankfort in settlement of the County Clerk's accounts.

Mr. Lee's duties as cashier consist in keeping the books of the office and in depositing the money paid over to him from licensees and other tax sources. At the end of each month it has always been his custom to make out checks for the money in favor of the County Clerk and then turn them over to that official. Mr. Lee has always been regarded as a most efficient man in accounts.

County Clerk Thompson said he knew nothing of the alleged difficulty; that he

had opened a new set of books for the office when he took hold.

CHECK RETURNED UNPAID.

State Treasurer Notifies Surety To Protect Interests.

Frankfort, Ky., July 19.—[Special.]—A check given by W. J. Semonin, of Louisville, as County Clerk of Jefferson county, to the State Treasurer in settlement of license taxes to the amount of \$15,773.50, collected in that county during the month of June last, has been returned here from the bank at Louisville on which it was drawn, with the information that there is not sufficient funds to Semonin's account with which to pay it. The American Bonding Company, of Baltimore, Md., surety for Semonin to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, has been notified of the failure to meet the check and the matter placed in its hands for settlement.

The check was given by Semonin to clerk on a report which he filed some days ago with the Department of the State Auditor, of licenses which had been paid into his office. Such collections the County Clerks of the several counties of the State report monthly, for their services in making collections receive a fee of 5 per cent. This report was regularly made, and the check accompanying it turned over by Auditor Hager to State Treasurer Bessworth for collection. It was sent to Louisville in the regular order of business of the office and returned unpaid.

Surety Notified.

Immediately upon information of this fact Judge Hager, to protect the State, notified the surety on the bond of Semonin, that it was his filing being filed. These reports generally come into the office of the Auditor about the first of each month, and when they do not arrive, they are called for by the clerk in charge of this department of the office. The County Clerk also makes monthly a report of collections of fees or compensation to him for official duties performed during the month previous. This report is made under Section 176 of the statutes. It is required to be made on the first of each month, and accompanied by the amount collected. Of this amount 15 per cent. goes back to the clerk under Section 176 of the statutes, to maintain his office and pay deputies. This report is made separately from the license report required under the Section 4185.

The report of fees collected by County Clerk Semonin has always been regularly made, as required, on the first of the month, but the report of license collections has not been made on any stated day of the month. It has always been accompanied by check for the amount shown by the report to be due, and until this time, these checks have been honored by the banking institution upon which they were drawn.

EXPRESS ROBBERIES PUZZLE OFFICIALS

SERIES BETWEEN AUGUSTA, GA., AND WASHINGTON.

THEFTS BEEN GOING ON FOR THREE YEARS.

NO TRACE OF THE LOOTERS.

Washington, July 19.—[Special.]—Express, railroad and police officials of Washington received a shock this morning when it was learned that another of the remarkable series of robberies of Southern Express Company money pouches had taken place. This time the amount is said to be \$10,000 and Columbia, S. C., is the scene of the investigation.

If this report is correct it constitutes an incident in the story of express thefts that is little less than amazing. In the past three years somewhere between \$50,000 and \$200,000 has been mysteriously abstracted from the pouches of the Southern Express, and the astonishing feature is that every one of the four crimes has been committed between Augusta, Ga., and Washington, D. C.

As a single tangible clue has been developed, although some of the best private agencies and railroad detective bureaus in the world have spared no expense or time, and employees of the company have been submitted to the most thorough searching investigation that could be devised.

So little have the detectives and officials been able to develop after all their labors that even the company, which had to make the losses good, could find no reasonable ground for summarily dismissing the men through whose hands the money passed. The first news of these robberies was published about a year ago, when it was told how two packages of bank notes aggregating \$80,000, from banks in Augusta, Ga., reached New York minus \$16,000.

Within a year previous two more packages of \$3,000 and \$5,000 respectively had been taken in the same way. That made \$29,000 of known losses, which, with the \$16,000 recently missed, brings the known loss to \$45,000. There may have been others that never reached the public. For daring, continuous effort and complete success this comes pretty near being a world's record among express companies.

STRUCK WITH BAYONET BY MAN ON MOVING TRAIN.

Bridge Carpenter Hit By Member of Third Kentucky Regiment Crushed.

Owensboro, Ky., July 19.—[Special.]—John Arnold, a bridge carpenter on the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis railroad, lies at his home at Sample in a serious condition as a result of being hit on the head with a bayonet by a member of the Third Kentucky regiment.

Arnold was standing on a trestle watching the special train bringing the soldiers from the Jamestown encampment pass. It is alleged that one of the soldiers leaped out of the window and struck Arnold a blow on the head with his bayonet. His skull was crushed and it was necessary to remove several pieces of shattered bone. Had it not been for a fellow workman the would have fallen from the bridge. The affair is being investigated. It is not known to which company the soldier who committed the deed belonged.

JURY SECURED TO TRY HARGIS

Chief Trouble Now Is To Get Witnesses Present.

Judge Moody Fines Eight Who Are Absent.

Motion To Remand Case To Breathitt Overruled.

FAIR TRIAL IS GUARANTEED.

Sandy Hook, Ky., July 19.—[Special.]—Judge James Hargis will be tried in Elliott county on the charge of complicity in the assassination of Dr. B. D. Cox in Jackson five years ago. To-night Special Judge W. B. Moody assured Commonwealth's Attorney John Waugh and Attorney Floyd Byrd, for the prosecution, that he would use every power given to him in his position to bring the Commonwealth's witnesses into court.

He requested Waugh and Byrd to submit to him a synopsis of the testimony of the absent Commonwealth's witnesses so that he could determine how important their testimony is and if it is necessary he will appoint fifty special bailiffs, armed with bench warrants, to bring them into court. Judge Moody will not dally with the absent witnesses and as an indication that he means business to-day he fined eight of them \$25, among them being Asa White, White is a brother of Tom White, who is serving a life sentence in the penitentiary on the charge of assisting Curt Jett in the assassination of Marcum.

All Witnesses Summoned.

Five of the State witnesses arrived to-day and others are expected to-morrow. Special Bailiff Roger Callahan, who has been in Breathitt and Perry counties subpoenaing the witnesses, returned to-night and reported to Judge Moody that all the witnesses for the Commonwealth had been summoned. There are about forty witnesses here, enough for the trial to begin to-morrow, but the prosecution hesitates to enter into trial until they get their witnesses on the ground, so that it is impossible to predict the outcome of to-morrow. The general opinion is that the trial will begin. The defense is anxious to have the trial proceed and they are advised by their lawyers here that now is the time to seek an acquittal.

The long-expected motion of Attorney Byrd to remand the case to Breathitt county for trial materialized this morning at 9 o'clock when the court convened. Affidavits from well-known citizens of Jackson and Breathitt counties were offered to show that the conditions in Breathitt county had improved and that there was no reason why the Hargises could not get a fair and impartial trial in Breathitt county. Judge Moody said that the motion at this stage of the trial, after seven jurors had been selected, was unprecedented, and as far as he knew, nothing of the kind had ever come up for decision.

No Law Books In Sandy Hook.

Byrd gave in lengthy detail the reasons for wanting the trial transferred to Breathitt county, as he said there were no law books here that could not be brought here, and if it became necessary for the court to be advised by the rulings of other courts there were no books here that could serve that purpose. Judge Moody said that he felt that it would be treating the Court of Appeals with indignity to remand the case to Breathitt county.

Judge Moody assured Byrd that he would use every means possible to get the State's witnesses to Sandy Hook, and that he need have no worry on that score. Judge Moody advised Byrd and Waugh to prepare the case. At the conclusion of Byrd's address he said to the court that he and his partner, B. B. Jett, would withdraw from the case unless the important State witnesses were brought to this city to be put on the witness stand.

The examination of the veniremen began at 10:30 o'clock, and in one hour the jury had been completed. The jury follows: John Perry, Addison Howard, Britton Lewis, William Mank, Edward Atkins, D. C. Green, Pleasant Wilson, G. T. Clegg, Charles Crisp, Jacob Conn, Benjamin Gearhart and Frank Leedy, all farmers. Eight are Democrats and four Republicans. The Commonwealth will be assisted by J. H. Ferguson, a member of the local bar.

FINE BARN BURNED.

Makes Total of Thirty Destroyed In Warren County.

Glasgow, Ky., July 19.—[Special.]—Another barn was destroyed by fire in this and adjoining counties. It belonged to V. P. Carter, near Barlow, ten miles from here. Despite the fact that a heavy downpour of rain was falling at the time, the barn and its contents, valued at something like \$4,000, were totally destroyed. It was hit by lightning.

This makes in all, more than thirty barns that have been destroyed throughout this section since the beginning of the year, all but a few of which are supposed to have been of incendiary origin, but in no instance has an arrest been made, nor does any-

one have knowledge of why or by whom the barns were fired.

NEGRO PYTHANS

CAN'T GET CHARTER.

Georgia Supreme Court Renders Decision Against Them.

Atlanta, Ga., July 19.—The State Supreme Court in a decision handed down late to-day held that the negro Knights of Pythias should not be allowed to secure a charter from the State. The decision was rendered in the case of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias of Georgia, against C. C. Creswell and others, and while it affirmed the decision of the State Supreme Court refusing to grant the injunction as to all points set forth in the bill, the case was not decided on the specific direction "that injunction be granted against the further prosecution of the defendants' application for charter under the laws of the State until the final hearing." The Georgia Knights of Pythias alleged that the efforts of the negroes to secure a charter was an infringement upon their name.

SHIPS ORDERED BACK FROM THE EAST

ADMIRAL DAYTON'S FLEET SOON TO START.

WITHDRAWAL WILL LEAVE FEW SHIPS IN ASIATIC WATERS.

FLEET MAY STOP AT JAPAN.

Washington, July 19.—The armored cruisers West Virginia, Colorado, Penn. and Maryland, of Admiral Dayton's Pacific fleet, are expected to start from Cavite for the United States in ten days or two weeks. They may stop en route at Japanese ports. This, it was stated at the Navy Department to-day, is optional with the officer in command. The movement is made in accordance with orders issued a month ago and is to put into effect the plan for the department to form the Pacific fleet of line similar to those of the Atlantic fleet, that is, made up of various divisions.

The ships are now in the vicinity of Chefoo, China, where they have been engaged in target practice. The four ships form the mainstay of Admiral Dayton's Pacific fleet now in Asiatic waters. Their withdrawal will leave but few American naval vessels of any great consequence in that section of the world, and in effect means the practical transfer of the headquarters of the Pacific fleet to American waters. Admiral Dayton returns to San Francisco on his flagship, the West Virginia.

The department is anxious that these ships have a long cruise and that they may engage in some of the maneuvers of the sea now on at Hawaii. The withdrawal of Admiral Dayton's ships from Asiatic waters will leave the Chittagong, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Galveston, Hawaii and Denver, with numerous smaller vessels, including gunboats, monitors, colliers, etc., in the Pacific.

TOLD THE SHERIFF TO COLLECT IT

JUDGE LONG FINES THE SOUTHERN \$30,000.

MADE TICKET AGENT PROMISE TO BE GOOD.

CASE WAS UNDER RATE LAW.

Raleigh, N. C., July 19.—The Southern Railway Company was to-day fined \$30,000 and Thomas J. Green, ticket agent of the company, \$5 in the State Court here for selling railroad tickets at a rate in excess of that provided by the recent State law for a uniform rate of two and one-quarter cents a mile in North Carolina. The court required Green to promise not to sell tickets at the illegal rate. Green made the promise and paid the fine. Green was given a half hour for consideration and then came into court and agreed to pay the fine and give the promise.

The morning session was taken up by argument of counsel, followed by the charge to the jury. In imposing sentences on the Southern Railway Judge Long declared emphatically that jurisdiction in criminal cases in this State lay exclusively with the State Courts.

He informed the Southern Railway counsel that if the railway would obey the act of the Legislature and put the rate law into effect until finally passed upon by the proper tribunal that the State would hold up its case. He directed that execution be issued against the Southern Railway for the payment of the fine imposed and that the papers be placed in the hands of the Sheriff for execution. The court then adjourned.

It is understood that a case will be brought in every county in North Carolina in which the Southern Railway sells tickets.

NONUNION FARMER MAY LOSE WHEAT

UNABLE TO HIRE ANYONE TO THRESH HIS CROP—EQUITY HOLD FOR DOLLAR.

Maysville, Ky., July 19.—[Special.]—Low Bruce, a farmer, residing in the Minerva precinct, this county, came to this city to-day to try and get some one to thresh his wheat. He would not join the Farmers' Union, and because of this, he claims, he cannot hire anyone to do his threshing and his wheat is now in danger of being ruined. He has about 800 bushels.

The first new wheat was marketed here to-day, bringing 70 cents. A large number of Equity farmers will hold until they get one dollar.

SEVERE BLOW TO DEFENSE

Court Limits Argument In Haywood Case.

Counter-Conspiracy Evidence Is Ruled Out.

Mr. Hawley Begins Vigorous Speech For State.

SAYS ORCHARD TOLD TRUTH.

Boise, Idaho, July 19.—The field for argument both for the prosecution and defense of William D. Haywood has been limited by Judge Wood, who, in a decision handed down to-day, removed from consideration of the jury all evidence bearing on the alleged conspiracy by mine owners and others against the Western Federation of Miners. Judge Wood decided that the defense had made no legal connection of the Mine Owners' Association, the Citizens' Alliance of Colorado and the Pinkerton Detective Agency, as laying a foundation for the evidence introduced by the defense to show that the charge against Haywood and his co-defendants is the outcome of a conspiracy to exterminate the Federation.

Immediately following the announcement of this decision argument commenced. Judge Hawley, leading counsel for the State, spoke for two hours and fifteen minutes of the afternoon session, the morning session having been adjourned to enable the Judge to prepare his decision.

Court Room Crowded.

Every seat in the court room was occupied. Outside in the inclosure reserved for attorneys and newspaper men were many persons prominent in public and private life, and a sprinkling of women in summer costumes added color to the auditorium space.

Gov. Gooding, ex-Gov. Morrison, a number of the officers of the State Administration, Capt. James McFarland, Julian P. Steunenberg, a son of the murdered ex-Governor, and a large gathering of members of the bar of Idaho and adjoining States were present. Haywood sat behind six of his counsel. His wife, in her invalid chair, was placed on his right hand and his eldest daughter sat beside her mother. Haywood's half-sister and stepfather occupied seats close to the defense group.

Mr. Hawley's Address.

Mr. Hawley, who has been ill for several days as the result of the strain of the long trial, began his address in a voice almost inaudible to anyone except the jury. He apologized for this, however, explaining that he had feared he would be unable owing to ill health to deliver a prolonged address. Mr. Hawley is the master of the Boise bar. He is a man of impressive presence and aggressive speech. Warning to his subject, his voice lost all trace of weakness. His address after the opening statement, in which he explained that he had "none of the grace of words that constitute an orator," was at times eloquently impassioned, but without a plain analysis of the case. He characterized the case as the "most important ever given to a jury in the United States," and urged the jury to a serious consideration of the responsibility placed upon them. His denunciation of the defendant and his co-conspirators as the "worst band of criminals that ever infested any section of this country" was forceful, and his eulogy of ex-Gov. Steunenberg eloquent in the extreme.

Describes Orchard's Story.

Mr. Hawley described Orchard's story as truthful, not only because of the manner in which it was told, but because it had been corroborated in every important detail. "Harry Orchard told his story in no spirit of boastfulness," declared Mr. Hawley, "nor did he tell it in a spirit of revenge. I say to you gentlemen, that Harry Orchard has no more hope in his future than he has pride in his past. He expects no earthly reward. In the light of an awakened conscience he told the truth with no desire to shield himself or anyone else."

Mr. Hawley asserted that the truth of Orchard's story instead of being shaken was strengthened by the cross-examination of Attorney Richardson, of the defense, a cross-examination unparalleled in its fierceness and length. Sin-stained criminal though he is, Mr. Hawley asserted that Orchard's story stood the test of fire and left the impression of truth upon all who heard it.

The State, Mr. Hawley said, had corroborated all of the important details of Orchard's testimony. The contradictions in the defense came only from witnesses who had been parties to the confessed crimes or proven perjurers. He expressed the belief that Orchard's story would bring to justice "the worst set of conspirators that ever infested any section of the United States."

Laws of Conspiracy.

Referring to the laws of conspiracy, Mr. Hawley said that if a conspiracy is shown to exist, every person con-

nected with it is equally guilty with all the others for every act, deed or utterance growing out of the conspiracy.

"As to the method of bringing Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone to Idaho from Colorado," Mr. Hawley said, "the course adopted was the only one open to the prosecution and had been passed upon by the highest court of the land." Counsel for the defense would dwell on the matter, he said, but it would merely be an effort to divert the minds of the jurors from the real issue involved and to incite possible ill will in their minds against the prosecution or some member of it.

Under the laws of the State of Idaho, an accessory to a murder is regarded in the same light as the murderer himself, and if absent in body at the time of the commission of the crime, is regarded by the law as present in spirit. The presence of the defendants in the State of Idaho at the time of the death of Gov. Steunenberg was sworn to by the County Attorney in the light of that law. Mr. Hawley, taking up the crimes confessed to by Orchard, went first into the details of the warrant (Concluded On 2d Page, 6th Column.)

FRENZIED FATHER FLOURISHED REVOLVER

FORCE OF POLICE FAIL TO QUIET CROWD AT NEW ORLEANS.

TROUBLE NOT OVER IN LAMANA KIDNAPING CASE.

ADEQUATE FORCE OF MILITIA.

New Orleans, July 19.—A city jail was used to-day as a place of refuge for Mr. and Mrs. Monteleone, the Italians released on habeas corpus proceedings this afternoon after several weeks' imprisonment as suspicious persons in the Lamana case. Several hundred angry Italians surrounded the Monteleone house and a guard of twenty-five policemen failed to quiet this crowd. The Monteleones were finally put in a patrol wagon and taken to a nearby police station. During the excitement Peter Lamana, father of the kidnapped boy, with a revolver in his hand, made violent attempts to break through the crowd, saying he wanted to get at the Monteleones. He was taken to the police station, though not put under arrest. Except for this incident the city was quiet to-day.

The presence of these companies of militia and rapid fire guns at the Hahnville jail has apparently stopped all intention of mobs to go from here to Hahnville for a lynching.

Gov. Blanchard arranged to-night with St. Charles parish officials for the presence of the second annual assembly of the Central Kentucky Chautauqua Association, which began at Leairg, the former home place of ex-Gov. J. Proctor Knott, at the edge of this city. The opening was under the most favorable circumstances, and after the close management expressed itself as being in every way pleased.

CROWD BRAVES RAIN TO WITNESS OPENING OF CHAUTAUQUA AT LEBANON.

Miss May Mayes Wins First Prize In Eloquency Contest—Bryan To-day.

Lebanon, Ky., July 19.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding the threatening skies, a crowd of several thousand persons was present to-day to witness the opening of the second annual assembly of the Central Kentucky Chautauqua Association, which began at Leairg, the former home place of ex-Gov. J. Proctor Knott, at the edge of this city. The opening was under the most favorable circumstances, and after the close management expressed itself as being in every way pleased.

After a band concert, the Very Rev. Joseph A. Hogarty delivered the address of welcome, to which a response was made by Superintendent Booth Lowry, who has charge of the assembly. Both addresses were given the closest attention and were warmly received. O. D. Thomas, president of the association, also made a short talk. A concert by the Wesleyan quartet followed.

The principal feature this afternoon was a lecture by Lou Beauchamp. His subject was "Take the Sunny Side." To-night an eloquency contest was held, in which there were young women contestants from all the surrounding counties. Miss May Mayes of Springfield, won the first prize, and Miss Culvin, of the same place, the second.

The grounds have been greatly improved since the meeting last year, and interest is being taken in the assembly. For five days of the nine the business houses will close from 12 to 4 o'clock.

To-morrow William J. Bryan lectures in the afternoon on "The Old World's Ways."

WILL BREED PONIES IN CENTRAL KENTUCKY

JAMES B. HAGGIN IMPORTS HERD FROM SHEETLAND ISLE.

Lexington, Ky., July 19.—[Special.]—James B. Haggin will add the breeding of Shetland ponies to the industries on his great Elmendorf farm near this city. On the 10,000 acres of Elmendorf Mr. Haggin already has the largest thoroughbred stud in the world and has recently embarked in the breeding of Shetland ponies. It is now establishing a minimum daily.

To-day C. H. Berryman, manager of Elmendorf, was notified that twenty-seven ponies, comprising six stallions and twenty-one mares, had arrived at Boston on the ship Consul, direct from Lerwick, the principal seaport of the Shetland Islands, and will be shipped by rail to Elmendorf immediately. There has been during recent years so strong a demand for the ponies of the Shetland Isles that they are now difficult to obtain in their native land, and Mr. Haggin is said to have paid a large sum for the choice herd which he has purchased.

Laws of Conspiracy.

Referring to the laws of conspiracy, Mr. Hawley said that if a conspiracy is shown to exist, every person con-

EMPEROR STEPS DOWN AND OUT

Cabinet's whole course of action was based on its own initiative.

JAPANESE CONTROL

Hastening Eradication of Korea, Says Homer B. Hulbert.

New York, July 19.—Declaring that the Japanese control over Korea was the complete eradication of Korea as a State, Homer B. Hulbert, for many years engaged in educational work in Korea, has arrived to-day from Seoul on a mission from Korea to bring to the attention of the United States Government and the people of this country the conditions which now exist in Korea under the Japanese protectorate.

Mr. Hulbert declares that the Japanese are despoiling the Koreans of their lands and industries with the seeming design of driving them from the territory, that the Japanese may occupy it for themselves. Mr. Hulbert said the sending of the Korean delegation to the Hague, Japan had made a pretext to force the abdication of the Emperor and to gain further control over Korea. The Koreans are in despair, Mr. Hulbert said, and the Emperor himself feels the hopelessness of the situation.

"Korea is thoroughly outraged," Mr. Hulbert, "over the injustices which the Japanese are heaping upon her, and the Koreans are angered beyond words. Still, they feel the dead hopelessness of their extremity. The Koreans look upon the Japanese as savages. They are insulted and debauched, but can do nothing."

"I have seen a Japanese boy rush into the street and belabor a Korean with a stick and laugh. The Korean could do nothing, for protests to the Japanese would avail nothing."

"The Japanese have seized their works, driven away the Korean fishermen from their fishing grounds and taken every form of profitable industry in the country for themselves. The Koreans will tell you that the Japanese are striving to drive them from the country, that they may occupy it for themselves."

"Japan wants Korea for herself, and while the Government at Tokyo is open to declaring that Korea is open for the trade of the world, she is seeking by every possible secret act to aid her merchants by creating conditions which will drive every foreign merchant out of the country."

"Japan is debauching the morals of the Koreans by selling them morphine in great quantities. Especially is this true in Northern Korea."

"JAPANESE INFAMY"

Says Head of Korean Deputation At The Hague.

The Hague, July 19.—The abdication of the Emperor of Korea was the general topic of conversation among the delegates to the Peace Conference to-day. A majority of them are inclined to the belief that even if the Emperor had been deposed it should not constitute an indispensable measure to give the Japanese a free hand in establishing a modern system for developing the resources of Korea.

Yi Sang Sul, formerly Premier of Korea, who is here with the Korean delegation, which was refused recognition by President Wilson, after reading the Associated Press dispatch announcing the abdication, said:

"It is another Japanese infamy which twenty million Koreans soon will avenge."

One plenipotentiary, who is skeptical about the work of the Peace Conference, observed:

"The abdication of the Emperor is the only result yet attained by the conference."

DIPLOMACY OF ITO

Relied Upon By Japan To Keep Down Trouble.

Tokyo, July 19.—Speculation is rife among foreigners here as to the origin of the idea of pressing the abdication of the retired Emperor of Korea.

It is definitely known, however, that Marquis Ito was only a slant supporter of the event and that the idea originated with the Premier, Marquis Saito.

It is also known that the Ministers of Agriculture and Justice, both of whom are strongly in favor of a life of exile in Japan for the retired Emperor.

Some thought that blood must be shed before the abdication of the throne could be effected, but Marquis Saito's expectation was not fulfilled and the Emperor is also likely to prove less serious than present occurrences at Seoul might indicate.

It is believed that the wisdom and resources of Marquis Ito will prevent the spread of any agitation likely to menace the general peace of Korea.

Old Emperor Friendless.

London, July 19.—The Emperor of Korea is without a friend among the Governments of Europe, sufficiently interested in the status of the Korean Empire to interpose a word in his behalf. Almost all foreigners who know the Emperor considered as a well-meaning, but weak man, and his son is not regarded as an improvement on his father.

GARRARD COUNTIES WILL ATTEND LANCASTER FAIR.

Delegation from Louisville Will Be Headed by Representatives of Commercial Club.

Many former Garrard-county residents "of Louisville" now are planning to attend the Lancaster fair on Louisville day, Thursday, July 25, and a delegation has been appointed by the Commercial Club to represent Louisville on that day. R. L. Elkin, secretary of the Lancaster Fair Association, has extended an urgent invitation to the Commercial Club and Louisville people to attend the fair, and the best time imaginable has been promised.

The committee appointed to represent Louisville at Lancaster are R. E. Hughes, chairman; Burt A. Spencer, Sam B. Harris, O. H. Irvine, R. H. Irvine, W. O. Bradley, Dr. Lewis McMurtry, Watson R. A. Burrill, D. B. Edmiston, J. H. Wallace, J. R. Rice, A. H. Rice, R. H. Young, L. D. Hollingsworth, Theodore Conway, Elmer John P. Smiley, George D. Burdette, Clyde Herring, Millard Herring and William G. Tudor.

Dies In St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., July 19.—William Gregory, a former Kentucky legislator, died here at the age of sixty-six years. He was a member of Company B, First Kentucky volunteers in the Civil War.

Want Bids For New Pump.

The new pumping engine which the Water Board will purchase will have a capacity of from 24,000 to 36,000 gallons a day. Whether or not the new machinery will be similar to that already in use at the pumping station has not been definitely determined upon, although specifications have been completed.

The new pump will be made within a few days and an effort will be made to have the machinery in working order as soon as possible.

Food that makes BRAINS Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason"

NEW PUMP AND MORE CHANGES AMONG POLICE

President Zorn's Recommendation To Water Board.

Announces Discharge of Forty-one Employees. Lieut. Heffernan and Two Detectives Reduced.

Says City Should Get Dividends By 1910. More To Suffer Before Shake-Up Ends.

SAVINGS IN CONSTRUCTION. REASSIGNMENT OF OFFICERS.

President Sebastian Zorn, in a report to the Board of Waterworks, yesterday afternoon notified that body of the discharge of forty-one employees at an annual saving of about \$31,000 a year, and promised that other employees would be dispensed with in the near future and that it would not be necessary to employ additional men to take their places.

President Zorn estimated in his report that, judging from the savings for construction since April 1, that the sum of \$30,000 a year can be saved in construction contracts. With an additional increase in revenue estimated at from \$30,000 to \$35,000 a year, President Zorn states that it will be easy to provide for the \$75,000 with which it is proposed to put in new pipe to better the water supply and fire protection.

New Pump Needed Now.

Because of the present overtaxed condition of the pumps at the pumping station President Zorn recommended the immediate purchase of a new pump in order that in case something should happen to one of the pumps that the city supply of water could be continued. He also recommended the immediate increase in the water storage facilities and that new reservoirs be constructed.

With proper management, President Zorn's report says, in 1910 the water company can pay off \$350,000 of floating liabilities, pay \$250,000 to complete the filter, \$250,000 for a new pump, \$250,000 for new pipe in 1908 and 1909 and \$500,000 to pay off the issue of bonds due in 1910.

Dividends In Three Years.

By 1910 President Zorn anticipates that the water company will be able to place \$125,000 in pipe each year and \$125,000 dividends to the city each year, and that a surplus of from \$75,000 to \$100,000 can be put aside annually.

Pay Rolls Much Lessened.

President Zorn's complete report is: Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1907.—To the Board of Waterworks: Referring to my communication of May 3, I beg to report that since that time additional savings have been made by the discharge of forty-one employees, making the total number forty-one. The amount saved thereby is \$30,944.00. I desire to impress upon you that none of those reduced were replaced by any new employees. Because of other changes that we propose to put into effect in the near future I am compelled to let additional men go. No officer or employee connected with the filter plant or pumping station has been disturbed and none will be until those important works are completed. This is because of my anxiety and desire to do nothing which might in any manner retard the work in those departments.

I estimate at the time of my former statement that we would save in the construction department from \$12,000 to \$15,000 per annum. Having my estimate on what has been said at present, I estimate that we will save \$12,000 to \$15,000 per annum. It is safe to state that the saving in construction will be \$30,000 in 1910, \$30,000 in 1909, and with the additional increase in revenue, which will be from \$30,000 to \$35,000, you can readily see that we have provided for the \$75,000 we propose to put in new pipe, for better supply of water and fire protection, between now and January 1, 1908.

Sore Need For New Pump.

I desire to emphasize the great necessity of installing a new pump. Our pumps are at present taxed to capacity. Therefore, in the event anything should happen to one of them we would likely have a water famine. Our storage capacity is not equal to the demand. At present our reservoir holds 100,000 gallons, the storage tank holds 100,000 gallons, the filter holds 25,000 gallons, a total reserve of 225,000 gallons. In other words, about five days' supply. In case of a breakdown, or if only one broke, we would have a water famine. The board has authorized the purchase of a new pump at the river. Section that has been built and will build one or two new reservoirs of 50,000, 60,000 gallons capacity, each of which would carry from all of its tributaries. This company is in good condition to take care of the water supply. We have good management we can between now and 1910 when we sell the remainder of the property, we can pay off the bonds, and pay off the liabilities, amounting to about \$250,000.

Pay about \$250,000 to complete the filter, pay for new pumps, about \$250,000. Lay \$125,000 of new pipe in 1908, and about the same amount in 1909. Pay all of the \$500,000 issue of bonds due in 1910.

The company will practically be out of debt by that time, excepting the \$100,000 of bonds issued recently, and can take out of the earnings to pay for the reservoirs or reservoirs. The company will be in a position to pay from \$200,000 to \$300,000 per year, to place \$125,000 in pipe per year, and pay \$125,000 in dividends to the city, and carry from \$200,000 to \$300,000 per year to the surplus account. As between paying dividends and building new reservoirs, I recommend that the latter be first done.

I have gone into this matter fully and am satisfied that the things enumerated above can be done. The things which interest the public at large, are very much interested in you. It is proper to make known to you this matter.

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The new pumping engine which the Water Board will purchase will have a capacity of from 24,000 to 36,000 gallons a day. Whether or not the new machinery will be similar to that already in use at the pumping station has not been definitely determined upon, although specifications have been completed.

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Union called on Chairman Davies yesterday and requested that the law requiring all barber shops to remain closed on Sunday be enforced. The journeymen barbers contend that it is unlawful for barber shops to remain open on the Sabbath as it is for saloons. The committee was told by Mr. Davies that the matter would be taken up by the board the first of next week.

Mayor Robert Bingham sent word by his secretary yesterday afternoon that he was too busy to receive newspaper men and that he had absolutely nothing to give out. He was closeted with James P. Brown, chairman of the Board of Public Works, and the two experts engaged in going over the books at the City Hall at the time. Earlier in the afternoon Mayor Bingham was in the Board of Waterworks, and it was 3:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon when he returned to the City Hall.

No More Appointments Yet.

The Mayor made no appointments yesterday afternoon, and he would make them. The chairman of the Board of Public Works, when asked by him to name a successor to Frank D. Brown, who was to be discharged, replied that it likely would not be done before next week. The Board of Public Works has also named a successor to Harry Lindenberg, who was asked to resign as secretary of the Fire Department.

"We will not begin making changes in those departments under the supervision of the Board of Public Works until some time next week," said James P. Brown, chairman of the board, after a conference with Mayor Bingham late yesterday afternoon. "I can't give out advance information regarding probable changes. The board had a meeting yesterday afternoon, but no routine business was transacted."

Child Cried To Return.

The body was lying on the floor near the back of the room, until Coroner Duncan had been notified and given him permission to move the body. As the child who had been lying across her mother's dead body was being carried away, she cried to go back and sleep by her mother, whom she thought they were leaving.

Keane For Boss Street Cleaner.

Friends of John J. Keane, a prominent Democratic worker of the Tenth ward of the department was elected Mayor County Executive Committee, are making a strong effort to secure for him the appointment of Superintendent of the Street-Cleaning Department.

Reductions and Promotions.

Sergeants M. J. Sullivan, H. W. Stone, George E. Brown and Frank Buddell to the ranks.

Corporals Patrick Kenealey and Jerome Hammon to the ranks.

Promotions were made as follows: Corporal Jacob Werle and Sergeants Charles Buddell, L. L. Ludwick and N. F. Warren, made Lieutenants.

Corporals William Pfeiffer, W. C. Blankenhorn, David Gibbons, Patrick Tully, John Trinkle and Samuel Pierce, made Sergeants.

Patrolmen Who Go Up.

Patrolmen George O'Neal, David Broderick, C. M. Brown, Andrew Reuz, Frank Portman, Larry Dugan, D. J. Scanlon, H. G. Baker, H. D. Hand, Adam Rudloff, Michael Hogan and Daniel Moriarty were made Corporals.

Corporals who were promoted were: Joseph Hammon, J. E. Collins, George Neumeier, W. B. Reed, John Harrington, John Zelman, George Schupp and George Lang.

Patrolman J. M. LaPelle was promoted to the Detective Department.

Surprises For Some.

While several of those reduced were expecting the blow, there were many who were greatly surprised. Several who were reduced to the ranks had expected promotions, and many of those who went up in rank had been expected to get nothing.

The board has yet to name two Captains and several Lieutenants. It is probable that a number of patrolmen will be discharged from the force to-day.

W. W. Davies, chairman of the Board of Public Safety, said yesterday that changes against a number of policemen are being made to-day. As soon as they are made, he said, they will be given an immediate hearing.

James Kline, former Police Captain, is being discharged from the force to-day. He was arrested for the murder of Arthur Allen was assaulted during the 1905 election.

Police Officers Assigned.

To-day the officers who have been newly appointed or retained will report to the following districts assigned them by Chief Heager.

CAPTAINS.

William Schmidt, First district.

Edward T. Bright, Third district.

Thomas J. Fitzgerald, Second district.

Lieut. Jacob Werle, acting captain, Fifth district.

S. L. Wickham, acting captain, Sixth district.

Lieut. John H. Doran, acting captain, Seventh district.

FIRST DISTRICT.

First platoon, Corporal John H. Heagerty, second platoon, Corporal David Broderick, third platoon, Corporal John H. Heagerty.

SECOND DISTRICT.

First platoon, Corporal George W. O'Neal, second platoon, Corporal N. F. Warren and Corporal D. J. Scanlon; third platoon, Lieut. James E. Collins.

THIRD DISTRICT.

First platoon, Corporal H. G. Baker; second platoon, Lieut. L. L. Ludwick and Corporal Charles Brown; third platoon, Lieut. Arthur M. Dalton and Corporal Larry Dugan.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

First platoon, Corporal John Harrington; second platoon, Sergeant David Gibbons and Sergeant Patrick Tully; third platoon, Sergeant Phil Guther and Corporal Frank Portman.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

First platoon, Corporal Joseph Hammon; second platoon, Sergeant J. M. Adams and Corporal George Neumeier; third platoon, Lieut. William Pfeiffer and Corporal George Schupp.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

First platoon, Lieut. W. C. Blankenhorn and Sergeant J. M. McSwaney; second platoon, Lieut. James E. Collins and Corporal Dan Moriarty.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

First platoon, Lieut. Mike Hogan; second platoon, Lieut. Thomas J. O'Brien and Corporal H. D. Hand; third platoon, Lieut. J. T. Whitman and Sergeant John Trinkle.

Want "Lid" On Barbershops.

A committee from the local Barbers Association.

SWEAT ODORS

often peculiarly strong, are sometimes infected, sometimes by the use of the hand physical disturbances. Whatever the cause, they may be overcome, usually easily, and the general skin condition greatly improved by the faithful, liberal use of

Pond's Extract Soap

First, this soap is a mild, soothing, penetrating cleanser which not only purifies the surface but enters into the pores, at the same time carrying in the Pond's Extract, which, being a perfect antiseptic, purifies the glands themselves, and their healthy action renders the excretion more healthy in character. Its whiteness indicates its purity. From your druggist.

Armour & Company Sole Licensee from Pond's Extract Company

MRS. WARNER IMPROVES AND TAKEN HOME AGAIN.

The condition of Mrs. Susan M. Warner, president of the Louisville Flower Mission, who has been critically ill at the Norton Infirmary for some days, was improved yesterday. She was taken to her home at 111 East Jacob avenue last yesterday afternoon.

WIFE'S BLOWS

Joseph Schindler Finds Small Daughter Asleep.

MRS. SCHINDLER DEAD FROM SELF-INFLICTED WOUND. FOUND BY HUSBAND AT NORTH MIDDLETOWN HOME.

MELANCHOLIA GIVEN AS CAUSE

Mrs. Barbara Schindler, the wife of Joseph Schindler, a blacksmith at North Middletown, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting herself through the chest with a 4-caliber revolver which belonged to her husband. When he went to his home at 11 o'clock, he found his wife lying on the floor. As her four-year-old child was lying across her mother's body asleep, he thought the wife was sleeping also.

After passing her a few times, he walked over and touched her. As he did so he saw that her dress was blood-soaked. He ran out quickly, carrying the child with him, and called for Dr. B. Mason, who lives nearby, and some of the neighbors, who ran and found Mrs. Schindler had been dead for some time.

Child Cried To Return.

The body was lying on the floor near the back of the room, until Coroner Duncan had been notified and given him permission to move the body. As the child who had been lying across her mother's dead body was being carried away, she cried to go back and sleep by her mother, whom she thought they were leaving.

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FOURTH DISTRICT.

WIND AND RAIN

Do Heavy Damage To Property In St. Joseph, Mo.

HOUSES WRECKED AND CAR TRACKS TORN UP.

BUILDING FALLS ON FAMILY, BUT ALL ESCAPE.

HEAT KILLS FIVE IN NEW YORK

St. Joseph, July 19.—A tornado and tremendous rain did heavy damage in St. Joseph and vicinity last night. Houses were wrecked, street railway tracks torn up and cellars flooded. The family of Daniel Riondan, one mile east of the city, had a miraculous escape from death. The residence, two stories in height, was torn from its foundation and fell on the family. Riondan, his wife and three children had taken refuge in the basement. They were buried under debris, but the wind lifted the house bodily from the foundation, and none of the heavy timbers fell on them.

Scores of houses were washed from their foundations in the city by the rain, which amounted to a cloudburst. In Brookdale, a suburb, a score of families were driven from their homes by water. A dozen residences were struck by lightning but no fatalities were reported. The loss to crops will be heavy.

STEEL SMOKESTACK WRECKED.

Lightning Does Considerable Damage At Vincennes.

Vincennes, Ind., July 19.—[Special.]—During a terrific electrical storm to-night lightning played peculiar tricks. The Vincennes garbage reduction plant was damaged between \$4,000 and \$5,000. A bolt struck the newly-completed 102-foot steel smokestack and literally tore it to pieces. The bolt also tore down the walls of the brick boiler house, turned two boilers off their foundations and knocked the front of them out in the road. The main building was fired, but was saved by immediate use of the company's waterworks system.

The rear end of Virgil Shepherd's residence, his outbuildings, fruit trees and brick walks were ripped to pieces by a bolt that also melted the water plug, flooding his yard and cellar before the water company could make repairs. Many street lights and telephones were knocked out.

MISSOURI RAGING.

Wholesale Houses Flooded In Kansas City.

Kansas City, July 19.—Further heavy rains north of here last night caused the Missouri river at Kansas City to rise a little higher, and as a result the cellars in the west bottoms were partially flooded this morning. Stocks had been removed to places of safety and the damage in this direction was slight.

Truck gardens at Quindaro, on the outskirts of Kansas City, Kan., along the Missouri river, were more or less damaged estimated at \$20,000, and several truck farmers with their families are making no higher ground. The stage of the Missouri this morning was twenty-three feet.

If there are no further rains in the West and Northwest for several days the Missouri will still be low enough to take care of flood waters without danger of a serious overflow. The Kaw is rising slowly also.

Five Die of Heat.

New York, July 19.—Three children and two men died to-day as the result of the hot wave which has been sweeping over this city for several days. Several prostrations are reported by the police to-day. The temperature was somewhat lower to-day, and with the lessened humidity conditions were more bearable than yesterday. Hundreds of people slept in the parks and on the benches in the parks last night.

Francis Allison, a longshoreman, crazed with the heat, jumped from the third story window of Gouverneur Hospital to-day and was killed.

Cloudburst In Ohio.

Zanesville, O., July 19.—A cloudburst at Zanesville, Ohio, yesterday evening here to-day washed away two houses. The entire town was under five feet of water. There were many narrow escapes and it is feared, loss of life. Telegraph and telephone wires are down.

COFFEE CROP

ROTHSCHILD TO HANDLE THE BRAZILIAN OUTPUT.

Nordlinger's Monthly Circular Believes There Is Little Chance of Unloading to Break Prices.

More than usual interest was aroused in the coffee trade yesterday over Henry Nordlinger's recent monthly circular. Mr. Nordlinger's statement that the Rothschilds now are the real controllers of the future coffee market, has aroused active comment and a great deal of concern, especially on the bear side of the market.

By entering into a solid understanding with Brazil, the circular says, the big banking house has secured in the final winding up of the valorization scheme and will see that this delicate process is carried out with no loss to its backers which means no loss to the bull clique which has been interested in valorization from the start. The steps through which the Rothschilds have gained this advantage as outlined by Mr. Nordlinger are as follows:

"The antagonism of the trade and the public in general to the so-called valorization scheme has been persistent since its inception. During the whole period of Government buying, 'All hands allowed their stocks to run down to a low ebb, and a very large extent, which leaves the invisible supply in the world, as well as the speculative commitments, exceptionally small."

"The Government purchases ceased about a month ago. Funds were arranged to be made to carry the acquired 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 bags for a period of at least twelve months, and if it is true—as is reported—that the world-renowned banking house of Rothschild (which has been opposed from the start to the valorization scheme) is now coming to the Government, we believe it is done with the understanding that not another bag is to be purchased by the Government. If this is the case, it is most likely that the eventual winding up of this venture will likewise be left to the sagacity of the above-named bankers, in which event a question of supply and demand."

In spite of the Rothschild influence, however, the circular sees possible rocks ahead of the valorization project, as natural causes must finally determine the success or failure of the speculation. The short crop

AS COMMISSIONER

State Republican Committee Recommends D. Gray Falconer.

APPOINTMENTS MADE OF COMMITTEEMEN APPROVED.

NOT NECESSARY TO AMEND CALL FOR COUNTY CONVENTION.

DECISION OF LAST NIGHT.

Dr. Gray Falconer, of Lexington, was yesterday recommended by the State Republican Central Committee as a member of the State Board of Election Commissioners. His name will be forwarded to Gov. Beckham at Frankfort to-day, and the Governor will name all the members of the board some time this month.

The committee held its meeting yesterday afternoon in Room No. 27 at the Louisville Hotel. A meeting of the nominees for State Board of Election Commissioners, at which time plans for the campaign were discussed. The opening campaign will be held August 12, when A. E. Wilson, nominee for Governor, will make an address at Mayville, his home town. Others who will make speeches in Mayville on the same day are Dr. Ben L. Bruner, of Louisville, nominee for Secretary of State, and J. S. Crabbe, the nominee for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Judge James Breathitt, of Hopkinsville, Republican nominee for Attorney General, will make the first campaign in the same district by making a speech in the same day that Mr. Wilson and others will begin their speechmaking at Mayville.

From Mayville Mr. Wilson will go to the Ninth and thence to the Tenth district, making speeches in each. The dates, however, have not been fixed. These details are yet to be settled by the Campaign Committee, which, beginning Monday, will be in session at the Louisville Hotel.

Mr. Wilson, Dr. Bruner and Judge Breathitt will be on the stump practically all the time from the opening of the campaign to its close.

Campaign Committee Approved.

Aside from selecting D. Gray Falconer as the man to be recommended to the Governor as a member of the State Board of Election Commissioners, the only other real business accomplished by the Republican State Central Committee at its meeting yesterday afternoon was the adoption of a resolution approving the appointment of members to the State Board of Election Commissioners. The committee is composed of Col. Albert Scott, chairman, Senator A. S. Bennett, secretary, and John Wood, treasurer.

Members of the State Central Committee present at the meeting yesterday afternoon were: Richard P. Ernst, of Covington, chairman; David W. Fairley, of Louisville; J. P. Taylor, of Glasgow; J. W. Cassidy, of Louisville; and R. J. McMichael, of Lexington.

Judge George Du Rella was present as proxy for George W. Welsh, of Danville. Mr. H. Thacker represented William J. Deboe, of Marion; Frank M. Fisher represented William B. Scott, of Springs; and Judge H. C. Plunkett represented J. B. Bennett, of Greenup.

Among the Republican nominees for State officers present were: Judge James Breathitt, of Hopkinsville, nominee for Attorney General; Frank James, of Henry, nominee for State Auditor; Dr. Ben L. Bruner, of Louisville, nominee for Secretary of State; N. C. Rankin, of Pleasantville, nominee for Commissioner of Agriculture; and A. E. Wilson, of Louisville, nominee for Governor.

Dr. Gray Falconer, recommended as a member of the State Board of Election Commissioners, is a well known Republican attorney of Lexington. He was at one time City Judge of Lexington.

CALL WON'T BE AMENDED.

Local Republican Committee Finds It Isn't Necessary.

The Republican City and County Executive Committees met last night at headquarters in the First National Bank building and decided not to amend the call for the convention which is set for July 29 because it was determined that two nominees might be selected for School Trustees from the Eleventh and Twelfth wards without revising the call for the convention which has already been issued. The call issued provides for the selection of one School Trustee to succeed J. B. Atkinson for a two-year term, and the committee has been advised that the nominees chosen to succeed Mr. Atkinson should be selected from the Eleventh and Twelfth wards.

Five men were determined upon, one of whom will be selected by the Governor. To serve on the County Election Committee. The names of the five men from whom Gov. Beckham will select an Election Commissioner were kept a secret. Chairman Scott saying that it was not customary to make these names known.

TIMBER OUTPUT

RECORD MADE IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1906.

Facts Showing How the National Forests Are Expected To Partially Offset Coming Shortage.

[Federal Forest Service Bulletin.] The production of lumber, lath and shingles in the United States in 1906 was the largest ever recorded. A census bulletin recently issued gives thirty-seven and one-half billion feet as the actual cut of the twenty-one thousand mills which made reports. This is seven billion feet more than the cut reported in 1905.

These figures at first seem to point to a very alarming conclusion—that the country had in the last year cut more than 25 per cent more lumber than in 1905, in face of the fast waning supply. The difference is, however, chiefly due to the fact that twenty-one thousand sawmills have reported their cuts for the year. The gain is the result of responses from the smaller mills, made because the rank and file of the lumbermen now appreciate that these returns are important to the trade, and that their value depends upon everybody helping to make them as complete as possible.

If the returns were complete they would probably show a cut of forty billion feet of lumber alone. The cut of lumber alone reported for the year 1906 is the largest ever recorded. A census of the total timber consumption for all purposes. The figures are alarming enough taken in connection with the available supply of wood. The total of merchantable timber in the United States is believed to be less than two thousand billion feet. If the demand could be kept stationary, and no timber were burned up for forest fires, we should have twenty years from now only what our forests would have grown in the interval.

Three-fourths of the population of the country is east of the Mississippi. But more than half of the timber supply is west of it. The West has in its forests material to last for nearly fifty years if its per capita consumption is no greater than that of the country at large and if it can hold itself down to the same annual total. This, however,

AS COMMISSIONER

State Republican Committee Recommends D. Gray Falconer.

APPOINTMENTS MADE OF COMMITTEEMEN APPROVED.

NOT NECESSARY TO AMEND CALL FOR COUNTY CONVENTION.

DECISION OF LAST NIGHT.

Dr. Gray Falconer, of Lexington, was yesterday recommended by the State Republican Central Committee as a member of the State Board of Election Commissioners. His name will be forwarded to Gov. Beckham at Frankfort to-day, and the Governor will name all the members of the board some time this month.

The committee held its meeting yesterday afternoon in Room No. 27 at the Louisville Hotel. A meeting of the nominees for State Board of Election Commissioners, at which time plans for the campaign were discussed. The opening campaign will be held August 12, when A. E. Wilson, nominee for Governor, will make an address at Mayville, his home town. Others who will make speeches in Mayville on the same day are Dr. Ben L. Bruner, of Louisville, nominee for Secretary of State, and J. S. Crabbe, the nominee for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Judge James Breathitt, of Hopkinsville, Republican nominee for Attorney General, will make the first campaign in the same district by making a speech in the same day that Mr. Wilson and others will begin their speechmaking at Mayville.

From Mayville Mr. Wilson will go to the Ninth and thence to the Tenth district, making speeches in each. The dates, however, have not been fixed. These details are yet to be settled by the Campaign Committee, which, beginning Monday, will be in session at the Louisville Hotel.

Mr. Wilson, Dr. Bruner and Judge Breathitt will be on the stump practically all the time from the opening of the campaign to its close.

Campaign Committee Approved.

Aside from selecting D. Gray Falconer as the man to be recommended to the Governor as a member of the State Board of Election Commissioners, the only other real business accomplished by the Republican State Central Committee at its meeting yesterday afternoon was the adoption of a resolution approving the appointment of members to the State Board of Election Commissioners. The committee is composed of Col. Albert Scott, chairman, Senator A. S. Bennett, secretary, and John Wood, treasurer.

Members of the State Central Committee present at the meeting yesterday afternoon were: Richard P. Ernst, of Covington, chairman; David W. Fairley, of Louisville; J. P. Taylor, of Glasgow; J. W. Cassidy, of Louisville; and R. J. McMichael, of Lexington.

Judge George Du Rella was present as proxy for George W. Welsh, of Danville. Mr. H. Thacker represented William J. Deboe, of Marion; Frank M. Fisher represented William B. Scott, of Springs; and Judge H. C. Plunkett represented J. B. Bennett, of Greenup.

Among the Republican nominees for State officers present were: Judge James Breathitt, of Hopkinsville, nominee for Attorney General; Frank James, of Henry, nominee for State Auditor; Dr. Ben L. Bruner, of Louisville, nominee for Secretary of State; N. C. Rankin, of Pleasantville, nominee for Commissioner of Agriculture; and A. E. Wilson, of Louisville, nominee for Governor.

Dr. Gray Falconer, recommended as a member of the State Board of Election Commissioners, is a well known Republican attorney of Lexington. He was at one time City Judge of Lexington.

CALL WON'T BE AMENDED.

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HOW A "FRISCO" BANKER

CAUGHT HIS STEAMER.

[Washington Star.] A San Francisco banker decided to go to Europe the other day, and wired for accommodations on one of the big German liners, due to leave New York at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. After he had got under way across the continent he began to consult his time-tables, and saw to his consternation that he could not possibly reach New York in time, unless every minute of the train was squeezed out of him. He kept coming, however, hoping for a chance to help him out. Between meals he dictated letters to his stenographer in the sleeper, these being dropped off to speed back westward by the train stopped at big stations. When the train left Chicago it was found that the schedule could not possibly meet the requirements. So a telegram was sent ahead to some fellow-bankers in the big city asking for assistance in catching the train. Arrangements were made for a rapid dash through the city. When the train pulled into the Grand Central station at 6:30 the steamer had left the Hoboken pier five minutes before, and was already on her way down stream. But the hustling Californian, met by friends, was rushed off the car with his baggage and plunged into a motor car for a wild ride to the city.

The streets were fairly congested with traffic. The motor plunged through it, regardless of speed laws, took off a tire on a curb and ran "on three wheels" the fourth to seventh Mississippi and Arkansas have moved up to fifth and sixth places, while Michigan goes to fourth.

New York, in 1890, led all the States in the production of lumber. Pennsylvania rose to first place ten years later, and New York dropped to second. In the period following the Civil War the rapid extension of railroads brought into market the great white-pine forests of the lake States, and the chief source of supply moved thither. Michigan first, then Wisconsin, and finally the latter the leadership had crossed the continent. In fifty years it passed from an Atlantic to a Pacific coast State.

The holding of first rank in production by a State does not locate its country's source of supply. Washington now stands first among the States, yet the South is supplying more lumber than the West. But the magnificent yellow-pine forests of the South are being rapidly cut and marketed, just as was done with the white-pine forests of Michigan and Minnesota during the thirty years following 1870. But the Pacific coast will soon be the chief source of supply.

The policy of the Government in creating national forests in the West, taken in connection with the timber shortage, and the geographical conditions for the growth of trees, insures a future supply which will be greatly to the West's advantage. When the inevitable time of timber shortage arrives the cost of transportation in the long haul across the continent will add the West in supplying its own needs first. The national forests must be first of all for the supply of Western needs. The East had originally the bulk of the country's forests. It has largely wasted them. The West has now a considerable provision for the future. The presence of the national forests will insure for all time a permanent supply of material for wood-using industries in the West, although the actual holdings of the Federal Government in themselves are by no means sufficient to furnish all the timber which will be needed. They will also have an influence in encouraging private holdings of timber lands to take care of them in a way that will keep them in a productive state. The question that is due for timber that cannot be had in needed quantities is likely to become acute in the East.

George Weissinger Smith, a well-known and prominent Louisville attorney, last night made formal announcement of the fact that he has decided to enter the race for the Republican nomination for Mayor. He said that for several weeks his friends have been urging him to make the announcement, but that it was only recently that he thought seriously of doing so.

He is forty-three years old and a native of Louisville. In 1892 he made the race on the Republican ticket for the office of Circuit Judge and was defeated. Again in 1904, following the death of Judge Upson Muir, he made the race to succeed him in office, and again met defeat. He is a graduate of the Louisville Male High School, the Louisville Law School and also of the University of Virginia.

According to "old-line" Republicans of Louisville, Mr. Smith will not have a walk-over in the mass-convention to be held July 29. It is asserted that Mr. Smith represents the "new" wing of the party, and that he does not suit the "old-line" Republicans. It was asserted last night that he would bring out as a candidate to oppose the nomination of Mr. Smith a "good-looking, well-dressed, and one who has never affiliated with another party."

Mr. Smith, it is said, was once a Democrat, and that will make against him in the eyes of the "old-line" Republicans. He has the advantage, however, in having been first to announce his candidacy for Mayor. Among those who support the "old-line" Republicans as a probable candidate to oppose the aspirations of Mr. Smith are Judge J. Wheeler McGee and James A. Grinstead.

Ward conventions at which delegates to the mass-convention will be named, will be held in Louisville and Jefferson county on July 27.

LOUISVILLE MAN

ON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Kansas City Man Protests Against His Own Election At Live Stock Meeting.

Kansas City, Mo., July 19.—Protesting against his own election and demanding the re-election of J. C. Swift, of Kansas City, Thomas B. McPherson, of Ottawa, was elected president of the National Live Stock Exchange to-day as the culmination of a campaign waged against Mr. Swift's re-election and the outgrowth of the late contest between the live stock men and the packers over the post-mortem examination rule.

Other officers elected were: C. W. Baker, Chicago, forty per cent; F. S. Graves, of Indianapolis, were chosen members of the Executive Committee.

FRENCH AND AMERICANS

FRATERNIZE AT BREST.

Brest, July 19.—There was an international dinner here to-day, at which representatives of the French and American navies participated. There was much enthusiasm and good fellowship. Sailors from both navies were present. Toasts were drunk to President Roosevelt and President Vallieres and the "Marseillaise" and "The Star Spangled Banner" were sung by all hands.

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RESIGNS TO TAKE UP

WORK IN LARGER FIELD.

Prof. C. R. Melcher Leaves Hanover To Accept Position In Kentucky State College.

Madison, Ind., July 19.—[Special.]—The resignation of Prof. C. R. Melcher from the chair of Latin and modern languages was learned with regret by the faculty and the board of trustees of Hanover College, by the citizens of Madison and the

members of the University of Louisville and attended the graduate department of the University of Louisville. Prof. Melcher has received the degree of A. B. A. M. and LL. B. Prof. Melcher's work at Hanover College has been most satisfactory and commendable in every respect. Indeed, he is no secret that is respected by many members of the board of trustees of the University of Louisville. The call to the University of Louisville came to Prof. Melcher over a year ago, and is a highly desirable position.

Prof. Melcher is a native of Kentucky and has been a resident of Madison, Ind., for many years. He is a member of the University of Louisville and attended the graduate department of the University of Louisville. Prof. Melcher has received the degree of A. B. A. M. and LL. B. Prof. Melcher's work at Hanover College has been most satisfactory and commendable in every respect. Indeed, he is no secret that is respected by many members of the board of trustees of the University of Louisville. The call to the University of Louisville came to Prof. Melcher over a year ago, and is a highly desirable position.

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SHAKESPEARE WEEK AT CHAUTAUQUA. GATHERING OF NOTED LECTURERS, AUTHORS AND PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Novel of Physician's
Struggle Against
Hereditary.

In the little English town of Roxton the scene of the story is laid—a town patterned after the conventional country town of the "tight little island," and holding the same assortment of rich and poor, good and bad. Dr. James Murchison has married a priceless woman after putting aside a wild youth and believing that his fatal tendency

has been absolutely overcome. As it proves, in moments of intense fatigue after strain and responsibility, his strength is not equal to the temptation. The book opens when he has yielded to the craving and the discovery by his doting wife forms a dramatic scene, full of contrast and strong enough to engage the reader's interest for the rest of the story.

No chapter in history is more interesting in material than the chapter which tells of the state Napoleon left things in—a condition which perhaps more than his most brilliant victories reflects his great power, malevolent though it often was. This significant chapter of modern history Mr. Phillips presents with fine perspicacity, showing the heads of Europe anxiously considering their own affairs and giving presage to their confederations and other unions of the efforts of to-day for international

freedom and yet at the same time for a traditional national pre-eminence. Mr. Phillips is a writer of the Italian Peninsula and Greece, and Mehmet Ali and the Eastern Question. His collection of essays, *Reaction and Revolution in France*, the Orleans Monarchy, Lady Blanche, the Papacy and the Catholic Church, Rafael Altamira and Carlo Segre discuss the Revolution of 1848. The review, Rev. George Edmundson, A. E. Pollard, J. G. Robertson and S. Askenazy write of various continental matters, notably the French Revolution. Among the other writers of notable chapters are J. H. Clapham and J. G. Robertson. The subjects are interesting from standpoints both historical and philosophical. One of the most interesting of brief chapters is that on the influence of the Revolution upon English poetry and fiction. From this it can be seen how comprehensive the editor

Dr. Hew Morrison, Andrew Carnegie's chief adviser here in the matter of bestowing free libraries, made a notable statement at a meeting of the Edinburgh Public Library Committee the other night. It was that during May there was a decrease of borrowing in all the libraries as compared with the corresponding time of last year, and that this decrease was mainly in fiction books for juveniles. Further, he said, the same thing was taking place all over the country. The chairman of the

distinctions between the epic and the tragic, the limitations of the latter form and the broader scope of the former. Such study leads to the conclusion that the more universal background permitted in the epic, so much vaster than the concrete presentations of tragedy, is especially adapted for the story of the origin of evil and the fall of man. To illuminate this theory Miss Woodhull adduces the less successful treatments of the same theme in the form of tragedy by Andreini in his *L'Adamo*; by Voltaire in his *Lucifer* and *Adam*, and by Büchner in his *Adam und Eva*. In Ballingschap, and by Grotius in *Adannus Ergast*. Such comparisons as

PUBLICATIONS.

RARE BOOKS—Feilding, Smollet, Sterne, Reynolds, "Moll Flanders," French Classical Tragedies, "L'Esprit de la Littérature," Massieu, Apuleius, Ovid, Flagellation, Any book, PRATT, 101 6th ave., New York.

BOOKS.

BOOKS—For weather—bargains in fine books. I can make a specialty of Standard Dictionary, Chambers' Encyclopaedia, Modern Sequence, Plutarch, Emerson, History of North America, History of Egypt, Jewish Encyclopaedia, Feilding, Smollett, Arabian Nights, etc. Low prices on all famous works. Complete list free. T. H. SUTTON, 1635 Sher.

The number of novels that have recently been written dealing with the problem of dual personality indicates that this most fascinating subject is not confined to the medical profession. For this reason the announcement of a new book by Prof. Pierre Janet is a significant bit of literary news. Prof. Janet, who was a pupil of the great Charcot, and is now the director of the psychological laboratory of the Salpêtrière in Paris, is probably the most distinguished living student of hysteria and kindred diseases. His book, which is entitled "The Major Symptoms of Hysteria," is the latest of a series of

Fight With Conductor Costly.

Charles Chatterson's altercation on a Market-street car Tuesday evening when he assaulted Conductor William Luchinski cost him a fine of \$50 in Police Court yesterday morning. Judge Blain also fined him under a bond of \$50 for three months to keep the peace. Chatterson offered to confess a fine of \$10 and execute a bond of \$20, but Judge Blain refused and gave him a sentence which he thought ought to be made an example of.

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Courier-Journal.
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TWELVE PAGES.
SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1907

"Business."

Friday Evening, July 19.—The New York
market exhibited a strong tone, closing
the greater part of the session, closing
prices showing net gains running up
to 15 points.
Money on call was easy at 3 1/2 to 3 per
cent., ruling at 3 1/2. Time loans were
quiet at 4 1/2 to 6. Sterling exchange was
firm.
The Chicago wheat market declined on
favorable weather for the crop, the
September delivery closing 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c
net lower. Corn was down 1/4c, and oats
net 1/4c to 1/2c.
The cotton market opened steady at a
decline of 3 to 5 points, fluctuating within
narrow limits and closed near opening
quotations.
The Chicago cattle market was steady,
the hog market steady to a shade higher
and the sheep market weak.

Says the New York World:

"Mr. Waterson's suggestion that John
A. Johnson, Governor of Minnesota, be
made Democratic candidate for the presi-
dency, is not strikingly original.
"There is nothing new and novel, either,
in the theory that Gov. Johnson will run
well because he is unknown. Many ob-
stacles and insufficient reasons are urged
in favor of political candidates, but none
is worse than the persons thus to be
favored are strangers to the people whose
votes are to be asked.
"It is true that Mr. Johnson has been
twice elected Governor of a Republican
State, but what about him? Is he a genu-
ine Democrat? Does he know the differ-
ence between Democracy and State So-
cialism? In short, if he were made the
candidate of the Democratic party would
he lead that organization or would he
be led by the people who are not Demo-
crats?
"Men may easily be unknown, but there
should be no uncertainty about the prin-
ciples of a presidential candidate."
The Editor of the Courier-Journal has
suggested nobody for President, nor
authorized any one to speak for him in
that regard. The observations of the
World, as above quoted, being based on
sheer assumption, are a trifle superfluous
and wholly gratuitous. If the World
wants to be respected as an authority
and to weigh as an influence, it should
study the laws both of responsibility
and accuracy. It might also look oc-
casional, not without profit to itself,
into the geography.

The Sherman Act.

A movement has been begun to re-
peal or modify the act of July, 1890,
commonly known as the Sherman anti-
trust act. It is said that the Govern-
ment made no sustained effort to en-
force the law against trusts until three
or four years ago, and that since it has
done so it has been found that the Sher-
man act is unworkable. There is a sus-
picion, however, that the fact that it
has become workable is the very reason
why its repeal or modification is sought.

It ought not to be forgotten that the

Sherman act was conceived and passed
in fraud and false pretense. In 1888,
though the Republicans triumphed,
there was a plurality of the popular
vote in favor of the reduction of the
tariff. Having determined to disregard
this popular verdict, and to make the
tariff sky-high, the Republicans felt the
necessity of doing something to con-
ciliate public sentiment. There was
much complaint that the trusts were
sheltered by the tariff, and so an act
was passed to make the impression that
it would restrain these vicious com-
binations. It was said at the time that
there was no intention to restrain the
trusts, and that the act had been re-
frained so that they would not be re-
trained. An effort to enforce it against
the industrial trusts was made, and was
defeated by the Supreme Court, which
said that manufacturing was not inter-
state commerce, and not to be regulated
by Congress. The application of the act
to railroads was an afterthought. It
was not the purpose for which it was
professedly enacted. In the last few
years it has been successfully invoked
against railroads and in a few other
cases. Since it has been found that
there is some chance of enforcing it,
there is a clamor for its repeal, or mod-
ification. The latter demand is made
because it is thought that it may be
impossible to repeal it outright.

Now if the Sherman act is to be

modified it ought to be done, if possi-
ble, so as to make it effective against
those combinations which keep up life,
it has already been suggested that the
best way to modify it is by new legis-
lation, which will modify it in effect
without doing so formally. This idea
can be made useful. Put on the free
list those products which are controlled
in the domestic market by bad trusts.
Mr. Sherman himself once said he fa-
vored this idea, though it is not record-
ed that he ever voted to carry it out.
That would be a way of modifying the
Sherman act that would accomplish the
purpose for which it was professedly
passed.

Old Ways Are Best.

Is the Democratic party to go the
way of the old Federalists and the old
Whigs; or was the claim of the Fathers
in Israel that it is immortal, being es-
sential to our peculiar system of popu-
lar Government, founded in sound phi-
losophy, as well as in historic probabili-
ty and the facts of the case?
Federalism went into Whigism, and
Whigism into Know Nothingism, and
Know Nothingism into Republicanism,
and then Republicanism into Radicalism,
and then Radicalism into Sectionalism,
and finally, Sectionalism into Social-
ism, and High Tariff into High Finance,
culminating into Rooseveltism, with
its queer admixture of Socialistic doc-
trines and of loose practices, the big
stick emblem, and any old thing to
catch the voters all the way from bears
to babies, its shibboleth!

Until Free Silverism appeared upon

the scene to hurl Democracy headlong
from the rock-bound eminence of the
Constitution and the law, the people
could look with assurance at least to one
great party organization, wholly popu-
lar in character; and the real question
of the future for Democrats to consider
is whether we can get back to the point
from which we departed.
Lord John Russell once declared that
he knew he was right because all Partis-
and-this partisans are never satisfied
with the newspaper which does not
load its dice to make their side win.
This sort of Democrats insist upon al-
ways seeing the Roosters.

The Courier-Journal has had a deal

of experience with extremism and ex-
tremists. From the first it has had to
fight bigots and bigotry. As a conse-
quence it looks with no little complacency
upon those of its assailants who never
weary of shouting "treason" at its
plain truths for thinking Democrats.
The events of the last three decades
have vindicated too many of its fore-
casts for it to entertain any fear of its
short-sighted enemies. During more
than one of these decades the party has
violated its admonitions only to go to
discomfiture and defeat. Yet has it
made great sacrifices alike to keep in
line with that party and to hold it to
sound Democratic opinions; to steer it
away from "isms" of one sort and an-
other; still to have it the party of the
Constitution, of order and of law, and
not a crazy quilt of Socialism and Popu-
lism and Quack Nostrums.

If the Democratic party is to win the

Presidential battle next year, it must
offer the voters something stable and
constant, cutting away from the ex-
perimental and fantastic.
The attempt to force the future by
hot-house process of abnormal develop-
ment is likely to prove quite as futile
as the effort by sheer stress of yearning
and fancy to recall and restore the
past. Things vanished are irrecoverable.
But things to come are no shapeless
and shadowy that in reaching after
them we merely run the risk of being
drawn beyond Nature's boundary, and
then evil, not good, is sure to follow.
The idealist rarely calculates. His
enthusiasms run away with him. He
sees much to be done and wants to do
it all. He looks out of his own pure
heart and fancies everybody is like
himself. He relies upon faith. Mean-
while the world goes on its own ruthless
way yielding nothing except to the
thinking, sagacious and painstaking;
sometimes reluctantly; simple truth
the victim of crafty falsehood; the vil-
lain of the piece often triumphant.
Heaven is on the side of the heaviest
artillery, said Napoleon.

The trend of modern thought is un-

deniably toward amendment on lines
of benevolence. More and more hu-
manity begins to assert herself. This
is as it should be. There is not a great
center of pollution in the land which
does not sorely need the money and
the missionary lavished with such
prodigal fatuity upon the distant
heathen. Regeneration, like charity,
should begin at home. But woe to the
cause when partyism comes in through
the door, grace, goodness and truth
fly out at the window.
The professional politicians, seeing
the drift of the popular wind, are trim-
ming their sails accordingly, and, as a
consequence, questions purely humani-
tarian in character are getting into
politics. Reform is a ready catch-
cry. The reformer is always in evidence.
There are, too, all sorts and conditions
of reformers; the visionary reformer; not
always easily to be distinguished from
the other, but equally turbulent and
intolerant. All formative So-
cialistic upheavals put premiums on
Extremism. They offer both temptations
and opportunities to adventurers. By
upsetting all standards they confuse
the popular judgment, and, amid the
chaos that follows, the self-seeking and
the daring, the selfish and the corrupt
get in their work.
Socialism takes no account of Human
Nature in its purpose to equalize hu-
man conditions. Reform is too often
the scheme of demagogues. Yet, among
the Socialists and the Reformers are
there many differences and degrees. Mr.
Roosevelt is a Socialist and a Reformer
of one sort and Mr. Bryan is a Socialist

and Reformer of quite another sort,
whilst Mr. Upton Sinclair and Mr.
William Randolph Hearst represent a
still more advanced state of Socialism
and Reform. All of them are agreed,
however, in the Calhoun doctrine that
the Government of the United States is
an experiment and the Constitution of
the United States a rope of sand.

In the old days, when the institution
of African Slavery began to be sub-
jected to serious question, there were many
voices; the Colonizationist, the Emancipa-
tionist, the Free-seller and the Abolitionist,
pure and simple. Of the latter, in the
beginning, there were fewest; of all, it took
thirty years for the agitation to blow the
opposing issues of Slavery and anti-Slavery to a
white heat. A War of Sections was the
result. All this while the enthusiasts and
extremists of the North took as little ac-
count of the racial conditions and the
possibilities as the extremists and So-
cialists of our day take of Human Na-
ture, whilst the Slaveholders of the South
would see nothing in the agitation but
an assault upon their property rights.

Each party to the discussion was the

victim of a half truth. Slavery was
all its enemies said it was, and an ex-
pensive and clumsy labor system to
boot. Yet did it represent so much
capital, so many dollars, tainted dol-
lars if we choose to call them so, for
which the North was equally respon-
sible with the South, and which were
guaranteed by the organic law of the
land.

The philosophic historian may well

now inquire whether the Abolition of
Slavery was worth all it cost the North,
having very nearly destroyed the South?
Might not wiser, gentler means have
been found to deal with a growth so
cancerous? But, Slavery got into poli-
tics; public sentiment crystallized for
Slavery at the South and against Slavery
at the North; the politicians of
either Section saw their profit in ex-
tremism; that which should have been
considered only upon moral and econ-
omic lines became a passionate and ir-
repressible conflict; and finally more
than forty years after the close of the
most destructive of all wars the black
problem is as opaque as ever it was,
calling alike upon the people North and
South for enlightened judgment and
generous outlay and patient self-re-
straint.

The Democratic party used to be a

fixed political quantity. It separated
the sheep of humanity from the goats
of politics. It did not mix religion
with its platform and took its gospel
straight. It was a Statesman, not a
Doctor. It was an Economist, not a Sen-
timentalist. If the party is to go the
way of the Whigs let it follow the dog-
matism of Socialism, which will lead it
to Hell and Hearst. If it is to be saved,
let it get back to the Constitution,
which will lead it to the snug harbor
of National usefulness and power.

An Astonishing Verdict.

Nobody, of course, any more than
the author himself, literally believes
the remark of Ben Hardin that the
Almighty does not know in advance
what will be the verdict of a petty jury.
However, the statement, though irre-
verent, strikingly illustrates the great
difficulty of forecasting the result of
a trial, especially when the charge is
murder.

The abduction and killing of little

Walter Lamana, eight years old, in
Louisiana, created great public excite-
ment. The reason of it was speedily
made plain by the boy's father, Peter
Lamana, received a letter saying
the boy would be brought back on the
payment of \$5,000, an amount that
was afterward reduced to \$2,000. Thus
the whole matter was "bribe and salary
and not vice versa." It was simply a
plan for extorting money. Public meet-
ings were held, a Vigilance Committee
was organized, and extraordinary ef-
forts were made to detect the perpe-
trators of the outrage. It soon became
apparent that there was a conspiracy
in which a number of people were in-
volved. The diligence in following up
the conspirators was such that the
body of the boy was found, and the
names of nearly all the conspirators
were ascertained. Four of these were
not arrested, but their share in the
crime was discovered. It turned out
that the boy was taken to St. Charles
parish and there killed.

Four of the people indicted were put

on trial at Hahnville, the county seat
of St. Charles parish, on Monday.
These were Campigliano (or Campes-
ciano), who led a party two miles
through a swamp and showed the body
of the murdered child; his wife; Tony
Cosla, who actually stole the boy, and
Coligro (or Frank) Gendusa, who re-
duced the ransom from \$5,000 to \$2,000.
Campigliano said that the boy was
actually killed by Insarcortena, who
is still at large. But it is not important
who actually did the killing when all
were engaged in a common enterprise
to extort money or kill the boy; all
were equally guilty.

When the trial began Monday a jury

was readily secured. The trial was
in the county where the killing took place,
but where the family of the dead boy
were unknown. The veniremen were
strictly examined as to their willing-
ness to find a verdict of guilty where
the punishment may be death, and
many were rejected because their an-
swers on that point were not satisfac-
tory. They were also asked whether
they would be willing to vote to hang
a woman and those who would not
were excused. The jury was described
as an excellent one. They had little
difficulty in agreeing that all the de-
fendants were guilty.

Now, if there is any sort of case that

calls for the severest penalty which
the law permits, it was surely this.
The existence of an organization to kid-
nap children and hold them for ran-
som, and to kill them if the money was
not forthcoming, was not doubted. The
absolute necessity of suppressing such

practices had impressed the whole com-
munity, the whole State. The mother
of the dead boy was before the jury
and almost collapsed at the sight of his
clothes, which happened to have been
left on the floor before the witness
stand. The actual kidnapper was on
trial, and also the man who saw the
killing and accompanied the body of
the dead boy two miles across a
swamp. The man who assumed to
speak for the conspirators by reducing
the ransom to \$2,000 was also on trial.
Yet the jury found a verdict of guilty
"without capital punishment." As they
had qualified by repudiating any sen-
timental hostility to the death penalty,
this could not have been the ground of
the verdict.

Is it any wonder that the people of

St. Charles should repudiate this ver-
dict and call it a "prostitution of jus-
tice?" Is it any wonder that a posse
should be formed to lynch the prison-
ers and that two companies of militia
should be ordered out? Mob law is in-
excusable, but we know that it is often
provoked by just such verdicts as this.
We have in the United States yearly
from eight to ten thousand homicides,
of which probably two-thirds are mur-
ders. The chief reason for this is that
murder is not adequately punished, and
in many cases is not punished at all.
The principal cause of so many mur-
ders and so many lynchings is the fail-
ure adequately to enforce the law. Ten-
derness to murderers is cruelty to the
innocent public.

A Melancholy Bourne.

It seems that a new light has arisen
in the far, far West. It is the rising
not of the setting sun. Oregon claims
exclusive ownership of this luminary,
which rejoices in the name of Bourne-
Jonathan Bourne—and claims as its
crowning distinction that it is "the first
United States Senator elected by popu-
lar vote," dear Old Fifty-Four-Forty-
or-Fight having abolished the antique
form of Legislative selection and adopt-
ed the Initiative and Referendum with
respect to Salmon, Crawfish and States-
men.
Being nothing if not exceptional,
Senator Jonathan Bourne informs a
wondering world of his advent by a
soul-stirring yawn. Whether this is a
happy burst of wild and woolly inspira-
tion or a strategic bit of accidental
recrudescence—like the Nigger's "Big
Casino," consisting of five aces, that
beat a straight flush and only come
once in a hundred years—or whether it
is pure truth setting its ingenious trap
for pie before the pie-counter closes—the
gentleman up-a-tree does not in-
form us. The yawn part of it, however,
is unmistakable. The Senator from the
Headwaters of Bitter Creek and of the
Headwaters Reservation, swelling nobly
in his milk-white dicky and rising
effulgent above his United collar of
brand-new celluloid, demands a Third
Term for Theodore Roosevelt!

Nay, not so, though also; not a "third";

but a "second elective term" for the
one and the only first-class Statesman
among eighty millions of second-class
Statesmen, who can save the country
from impending chaos, perdition, cholera,
morbidity, infantile and "ole man Octo-
pus"; the peerless He of Oyster Bay;
no less than the Gentleman with the
Big Stick, Teddy Bear, himself!
Our Jonathan has no doubt about it.
If he had he might go and hang him-
self. The people, he informs us, have
Teddy where "he's blegged to sign." According
to Jonathan, it is a case of "must."
There is no escape. We quote from
an interview with The Pride of Oregon:
"He cannot decline. He can no more
decline than can a soldier who enlists in
the army decline to fight in the face of
the enemy. It is a duty which the people
put up to Roosevelt, and a man with
his ideas of duty—a man who has uttered
the sentiments which he has uttered on
the subject of the duty of a public serv-
ant to the people—cannot escape the re-
sponsibility. There is more than the mere
honor going with this high office of a
President. When the people choose a
man to serve them in this high office, it
is for them to say when his service shall
end. It is not for him."
Jesse! Jesse! When a man wants
to let it be known that he has arrived,
what else? When he wants pie, how
other?

The folks down in Rogue River Valley

know a thing or two, you bet! "I can
understand," Jonathan declares, "how
Mr. Roosevelt feels. He is anxious to
lay down the law. He would like a
rest. But, as I said, it is not for him
to say. The individual cannot dictate
to the people—ideal citizenship necessi-
tates strict obedience to the sovereign
will of the people."
Thus our hero, with the striped waist-
coat and the tanbark, senatorial suit
per-insinuates that he knows what
ideal citizenship means and that he, too,
is an ideal citizen. He is a tender-
hearted man. He feels for Teddy. But,
before all else, he is a patriot—a stern
patriot—and such trumpety fellows as
Washington and Jefferson and Jackson
—even as Grant—must pale their inef-
fectual fires and go down in everlasting
darkness before the Morning-Star of a
Teddy! What ho, there!

"By my halloo, there be perils at hand,"

and Jonathan sees them. Nay he smells
them. Little boys get from under whilst
grown men listen to this:
"In my opinion a great crisis now con-
fronts this country. The reactionaries are
determined, if possible, to obtain control
of the Government. The people believe
in the ability and sincerity of Roosevelt.
The fight of the people has not been in-
fected. When the next Republican na-
tional convention comes around the peo-
ple's policies—the principal reforms which
Roosevelt has undertaken—will be far
from established, and to turn them over
at such a critical time to an untired
champion would be to invite disaster. This
is no time for the consultation of per-
sonal desires or feelings."
Yes, there is a crisis. There is al-
ways a crisis down about Cottage
Grove and just back of The Dalles.
Once there was a five-foot wildcat
caught in Skunk Hollow. But where
are the "reactionaries" to whom Jona-
than would not turn over the Govern-
ment? Can he refer to Taft? Or,

Hughes? Maybe, Cortelyou? He can't
"shorley" mean William Jennings?
Maybe he means Hearst?
Lord, Lord, Harvey Scott! Where
did you get him and why did you send
him? Can Shakespeare have had him in
mind when he wrote of that—
"Unlucky country from whose Bourse,
No traveler returns,"
and which we take it to be somewhere
not far from the crossing of the Oregon
Short Line and the Great Divide.

A Costly Lesson Lost.

It seems that the lesson of the mem-
orable disaster to the steamboat Gen.
Slocum has been lost to some steam-
boat operators. The new force of in-
spectors recently created and put into
service by the National Government
are finding some astounding conditions
in New York—in the very place where
the Slocum fire occurred and brought
distress, horror and scandal. Accord-
ing to a New York newspaper a num-
ber of excursion steamers were tied
up at their docks last Sunday by Fed-
eral inspectors "who found that they
were not complying with the Govern-
ment rules for the protection of pas-
sengers." In some cases there was an
insufficiency of life preservers. In oth-
ers, the boats were in charge of men
who had no licenses as masters. Still
other boats that were not impounded
for the day were stripped of a large
number of passengers embarked in open
defiance of the rules against over-
crowding. "In all cases," runs the
newspaper, "there was evidence of a
deliberate intent to violate the law."
These circumstances show that the
Government must take nothing for
granted. The inspectors cannot afford
to shirk their duty. The steamboat
owners cannot be relied on to obey the
law. They would rather be rich than
right. They would rather take chances
than be sure of safety. They would
rather expose their passengers to dan-
gers than take steps to save their lives.
The situation thus discovered in New
York illustrates the wisdom of careful
and conscientious performance of their
duties by the inspectors in all parts
of the country. Employed to inspect,
they must inspect. There is no more
solemn and important task in the Fed-
eral service than theirs. At this time,
when the excursion season is at its
height, it is particularly necessary that
they perform their tasks strictly and
earnestly.

The Japanese Treaty.

Gen. Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee,
who was made President of the Philip-
pine Commission in 1903 and later Gov-
ernor of the Archipelago, has recently
signed as Ambassador to Japan, a
treaty which has transpired that his re-
tirement from the position resulted
from the fact his services had not
been as satisfactory as the Adminis-
tration had hoped. While it is conced-
ed that he has been faithful in the dis-
charge of his duties, it seems that he
has been lacking in those elements of
diplomacy to which Japan and the
nations of the Orient generally are so
susceptible. A soldier from early train-
ing and a lawyer by profession, he has
not hesitated to insist upon the rights
of Americans in Japan and the correct-
ness of the position of the United States
upon the San Francisco school ques-
tion and in the other controversies
which have arisen between the two
countries. This failure to impress him-
self favorably upon the courts and the
people of Japan, it is said, has been a
disappointment to the President and
his resignation, whether or not made
upon an intimation that it would be
acceptable, has been favorably received
at Washington.

As successor to Gov. Wright the

President has appointed Thomas J.
O'Brien, a prominent lawyer of Michi-
gan, but without any experience in
public life, either as a legislator or dip-
lomast. Notwithstanding this, it is
understood that the Administration has
strong hopes, through his services, for
an early adjustment of the questions
involved in the proposed immigration,
amity and trade treaty with Japan,
soon after his arrival at Tokio. Such,
it is to be feared, will prove delusive,
unless the new Ambassador shall have
extraordinary powers of persuasion to
induce the Government of Japan to re-
cede from certain positions which it has
taken and announced in unmistakable
terms of persistence.

The new treaty which the two Gov-

ernments propose to substitute for the
existing one, which will expire July
17, 1911, while renewing the expres-
sions of mutual amity which character-
ize the old, does not give promise of the
same mutuality of accord as the exist-
ing one. In the latter there is no clause
of absolute exclusion of Japanese im-
migration, but one which gives to each
nation the right to regulate it. The
draft of the new treaty submitted by
Secretary Root to Hayashi, the Japanese
Foreign Minister, proposes the renewal
of Article 2, Clause 4, of the existing
treaty, which reserves the right, but it
has transpired that this official has is-
sued a formal confidential memoran-
dum outlining the attitude of the Japa-
nese Government upon the question,
which is as follows:

"First—That the Government of the

United States has submitted a proposal
for the enactment of a treaty which
provides for the limitation of immigra-
tion. The Government of Japan has
rejected the proposal and will not, in
the future, entertain any such proposal.
"Second—That the new treaty, which
is to be operative from the forty-fourth
year of Meiji, 1911, the Government of
Japan will insist on striking out the
Article 2, Clause 4, defining the power
reserved by the contracting parties to
enact laws with regard to police and
immigration regulations. For that pur-
pose the Government of Japan shall
take a most vigorous attitude. Although
the negotiations for the end are not yet
developed we firmly believe that the

Government of the United States will
fight with determination to preserve the
clause.
"Third—That the Government of
Japan contemplates sending represen-
tatives to the United States to investi-
gate conditions on the Pacific coast and
to determine if the Japanese residents
are discriminated against."
This document, which has recently
found publication in this country, is
vouched for as correct by Otokotaki
Yamaka, the personal representative of
Count Okuma, leader of the Progress-
ive party in Japan. The several promi-
nent Japanese officials who have late-
ly visited this country and given such
strong expressions of good will toward
the people of the United States, it is
thought, came in accordance with the
purpose expressed in the last clause of
Ambassador Hayashi's paper. The
amicable expressions of these visitors
have had a valuable influence in allay-
ing the excitement created by the San
Francisco incidents and the proposed
sending of a fleet of warships to the
Pacific. It is to be hoped that it may
prove as valuable factor in the negotia-
tions which our new Ambassador will
enter upon when he arrives in Tokio.
But in the congested state of the popu-
lation of Japan and the unity of the
people in support of the principle of an
open door for them in this country, it
will require good diplomacy to secure a
treaty such as will embrace the prin-
ciple for which our Government con-
tends.

The official report in regard to im-

migration shows that all previous re-
cords were broken by the returns for
the fiscal year 1907, which ended June
30 last. The total number landed in
America during that period was 1,255,
349, as against 1,100,375 for the pre-
ceding year. The increase during the
last year was about 6 per cent. over
the greatest number of immigrants in
any previous year. The figures for the
entire year have not been completed
in detail, as to nationality, sex, etc.,
but it is known that the great ma-
jority of immigrants arrived during the
last six months, the exact number for
that period being 743,862, an increase
of 10 per cent. over the six months en-
ding June 30, 1906. A total of 5,863 of ar-
riving immigrants were debared from
admission to the country during the
last six months. Of the total arrivals
in that period, 182,185 were from Rus-
sia.

Where is the Leslie M. Shaw boom?

Has the hot weather wilted it? Has it
gone to Europe for the summer? Did
it retire from the field when its found-
er or abdicated as Secretary of the Treas-
ury? Has it become discouraged by
the Knox boom? Is it lost, strayed or
stolen? Is it asleep or dead or alive
and doing business at the same stand?
The American people languish for in-
formation. Constant Reader, Old Sub-
scriber, Vox Populi and Anxious In-
quirer, arise and propound the mo-
mentous query in a paroxysm of pa-
triotic curiosity. Last summer the
boom was a star feature of the chau-
tautauis; this summer it is the subject
of uneasy solicitude. Light! More
light!

The member of the Alabama Legis-

lature who introduced a bill to prevent
automobiles from running on the pub-
lic roads of that State must be a
Joker; at any rate, such a step can
hardly be taken seriously. Automobiles
are useful vehicles, and they have come
to stay. They are misused, as horses
are dangerously driven, but in ordinary
cases they are entitled to every con-
sideration. To-day they are a perfectly
legitimate means of transportation, and
as years pass they will become steadily
more popular and more common. They
make for speed and comfort, and any
effort to hinder them is an absurd man-
ifestation of backwardness. Regulate
them properly by law, and enforce the
law.

Public Printer Stillings says a proof-

reader made a mistake that cost the
Government thousands of dollars, but
whether the error was that of trusting
the intelligence of the copy editors is
not set forth.
A young girl at Atlantic City almost
fainted when a fish got inside of her
bathing suit. It is humiliating to pay
a modeste to hew to the line, only to
discover that after all the bathing suit
doesn't fit snugly.

The fact that the explosion of two

bags of powder and the running down
of a steam launch cost the United
States more than the destruction of
Cervera's fleet is not calculated to
make the Spaniard unduly proud.
The Washington Herald says ap-
pendicitis may be prevented by walking
on all four. Presumably some nature
student discovered it by observing that
the man who is always crawling up
to a Federal officeholder and begging
for a job never dies young.

Let the Chicago scientist who says

klisses are germicidal and that salutations
between sweethearts should be confined
to bows try to occupy one end of a
park bench for three hours and bow to
a girl at the other end every thirty
seconds.
Still, it ought to be easy to clear the
assassin of Gen. Allikhanoff if his law-
yers insist on his pleading a brain-
storm, exaggerated ego or emotional in-
sanity.
"Count Boni Loses Appeal," runs a
headline. But, as a matter of fact,
he loses a good deal more than that.

The Emperor of Korea reads a valu-

able lesson in the simple story of Davy
Crockett's coon.

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

Miss Jeannette Payne, of New York,
who has been visiting Miss Louise Mar-
shall, will be the guest of Miss Nancy
Warren after Monday.
Mrs. Harry Field, of Chicago, who has
been visiting her niece, Mrs. Sam Stone
Bush and Miss Volney Bryant at Ken-
wood, for several weeks, will return home
this morning.
Mrs. Robert Dulaney and her son Wood-
son are spending the summer with Miss
Harriet Field at a cottage in Waynesville,
N. C.
Miss Cornelia Overstreet has gone to
Taylorsville for a visit to relatives and
will return home shortly.
Mrs. Owen Thomas has gone to Mil-
waukee,

MIDWAY

MIDWAY

WILLIAMSTOWN.
WILLIAMSTOWN, July 19.—[Special.]
—Mrs. Kate Shearer, of Wyoming
Ill., is the guest of her parents
here.
—Mrs. T. N. Clark has returned to South
to from a visit to relatives in this county.
—Miss Carynne Hall, of Hustonville, is
the guest of relatives here.
—Miss Anna Ray Conrad has returned
from a visit to friends in Paducah.
—Chandler Hampton and wife, who have
been visiting relatives here, returned to
Cleveland, O.
—Dr. George W. Tucker and family, of
Dana, Ind., are guests of Dr. J. T. Scott
and wife.
—Mrs. Nora Wrampelmeyer, of Somerset,
is the guest of Miss Laura Webb.
—Miss Eva M. Porter has returned from a
visit to relatives in Memphis.
—Mrs. Alice Collins, of Cincinnati, is the
guest of her son.

CARROLLTON.
CARROLLTON, July 19.—[Special.]
—Miss Ella E. Porter, of Somerset,
and Miss Katherine Ranney, of Em
inence, are Miss Catalina Pryor's guests.
The young ladies of the town, with
their visiting sisters, were entertained by
the members of the Port William Club
Wednesday afternoon.
—Miss Katherine Plesher is hostess at a
house party this week, the following being
her guests: Miss Lucille Gardner, of
Leitchfield; Misses Nell Morris and Lucy
Lamaster, of New Castle; Mattie Baker

**HAS MADE RECORD IN
SUNDAY-SCHOOL.**



rine Griffith

GEORGE RIVERS BOND,
 Of Uniontown, aged five. He was recently awarded a gold star for attendance at the Christian Sunday-school, not missing a Sunday for a year.

Thomas of New Liberty: Misses Ella Jean Tandy and Elizabeth Conway, of Hunter's Bottom, and Ruth Howe and Geneva Grombeyer, of Carrollton. Miss Nannie Way entertained twenty couples Tuesday night.

INDIANA.

MADISON.

MADISON, Ind., July 12.—[Special.]—
Mrs. Stephen Coffel and daughter
Mattie, and Mrs. George L. Spaulding
and daughter, Mary, are visiting at
Turner's Station, Ky.

Mrs. Margaret Johnson and daughter,
Theresa, at Jeffersonville, are guests of Mr.
and Mrs. Henry Krue.

Miss Hermie Knox, of New York, is
visiting Mrs. A. G. Stewart.

Miss Maude Wolf is visiting at Indian-
apolis.

Miss Helen Leland has returned from
Louisville, where she visited Mrs. John
Mitchell.

Miss Eleanor Tandy has gone to Louis-
ville.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Smith left Monday
for Brady, Tex.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Stanley left
Wednesday for Washington.

Miss Mabel Moore is visiting at Colum-
bus.

Miss Jennie Fearn, of Milton, Ky., is
the guest of Mrs. Elizabeth Rea.

Mrs. Sara Kirk, of Gibson, Neb., is vis-
iting at North Madison.

♦♦♦♦♦

CORPORATIONS FILE
ARTICLES AT FRANKFORT.

Frankfort, Ky., July 12.—[Special.]—In-
corporation articles have been filed in the
Department of Secretary of State as fol-
lows:

Armstrong Machine Company, of Jef-
ferson county, with \$10,000 capital stock. The

from Kansas

Jefferson, Louisville.
Jefferson News Distributing Company, of Jefferson county, with \$150,000 capital stock. The incorporators are: C. H. Sheld, L. J. Dittmar and A. E. Owsenboro.
Owsenboro Automobile Company, of Davless county, with \$1,000 capital stock. The incorporators are: W. B. Williams, C. H. Sheld and Mrs. L. H. Baskin, of Owsenboro.
Hanton Nut Lock Manufacturing Company, of Jefferson county, with \$100,000 capital stock. The incorporators are: D. B. Hanton, of New Liberty.
Hunt Boat Company, of Matthewsburg, with \$200 capital stock. The incorporators are: C. J. Koehler, of Matthewsburg, and W. B. Baskin, of Crabtree, of Catlettsburg.
Hunt Distilling Company, of Anderson county, with \$25,000 capital stock. The incorporators are: C. J. Koehler, of Matthewsburg, and J. B. K. Flexner, of Louisville, and Edward H. Baskin, of Catlettsburg.
Hunt & Co., of California, of Louisville, with \$100,000 capital stock. The incorporators are: J. S. P. Jones and R. P. Cane, of Louisville.
Hunt Association, of Louisville, of Jefferson county, with \$200 capital stock. The incorporators are: J. S. P. Jones and R. P. Cane, of Louisville.

her cousin.

Martin, J. C., blackrocker and winemaker.
Georgelville Coal and Fire Clay Com-
pany, Carter county, with \$400 capital
stock. The incorporators are: William
Hensley, John H. Perkins, D. S. Thomas,
and E. Burton, of Russell-Carter county.
Incorporation articles were filed in L.
Department of Services at St. Louis, Mo.,
as follows:
Farmers' Bank of Danmore, Muhlenberg
county, with \$15,000 capital stock. The in-
corporators are: J. N. Hutchison, of
Carter county; J. M. McCreary, of
McKreynolds, of Danmore.
The Commercial Bank Company, of
Russell county, with \$200 capital stock.
The incorporators are: H. C. Rogers and
J. W. Smith, of Carter county; J. A.
Leech, of Jamestown.
The Commercial Bank Company, of Jeffers-
on county, with \$10,000 capital stock.
The incorporators are: J. B. Mayfield,
of Carter county; J. W. Hawkins and G. E.
Lloyd, of Louisville.

**CHARGED WITH LYING.
FOUND NOT GUILTY.**

Charlotte, Mo., July 19.—The jury of the
Union County Superior Court today ac-
quitted John H. Johnson, one of twenty
city citizens of Anson county charged
with lynching John V. Johnson at
Waycross, Ga., Feb. 26, 1896. The jury
turned a verdict of not guilty.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and a dark, irregular tear along the bottom edge. A small, faint mark is visible near the top center.

No. 2 red 90% @ 11¢; No. 2 corn
No. 2 yellow do 53¢; No. 3 white
Middle No. 2 same 52¢; seedling

on the movement of cotton for the
to-day were compiled by the New
Orleans.

[illegible]

HUNT, BRIDGEFORD & CO.

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GRAIN

BONDS

COTTON

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New York Cotton Exchange,	Chicago Stock Exchange,
New York Produce Exchange,	St. Louis Merchants' Exchange
Louisville Stock Exchange.	

OWEN TYLER, President,	JOHN J. M'HENRY, Vice Pres. J. D. POWERS, Vice Pres.	C. W. DIERUF, Cashier
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[illegible]

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FOURTH AND MARKET

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Louisville Public Warehouse Company
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Capacity 10,000 Hogsheads.
Low Insurance—Sampling Facilities—Switch Connections. Correspondence Solicited.
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[illegible]

96.97,
 Elevator
 ern Du-
 winter
 by good
 cation,
 cables,
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 premier
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 4 1/2c;
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 1901.10,
 1 1/2c for
 188 15c

UNION COMMISSION CO.

A. G. M'CAMPBELL, Manager.

STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS

80 DAYS FREE ON STOCKS. 336 WEST MAIN STREET

Minimum Margins: Stocks, \$1 share. Cotton \$1 bale. Grain 1c bush

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Security—Liberality—Courtesy.

[illegible]

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HIDES

Dealers in Dry and Green Beef
Hides. Also Green Horse Hides

Sheepskin, Tallow, Hidesaw, new and old Feathers,
Dried Apples and Peaches, etc. Ship your produce to
goods direct to manufacturers. We are agents for the
deals, we do not charge commission. We pay highest
prices. Refer to our bank or merchant in country
hides under hot weather.

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Members Louisville Stock Exchange
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Private Wires to All Markets.

Bonds.

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[illegible]

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\$10.00
100 lbs;
1000;
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S. C. Henning & Co
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GRAIN, PROVISIONS.
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
Mmbers CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
LOUISVILLE STOCK EXCHANGE
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100%
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No.
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100%
100%

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SEWER BONDS**
City of Louisville, Four Per
Cent. Forty-Year Sewer Bonds.
For par and interest; non-taxable;
interest payable semi-annually.
Apply to National Bank of Kentucky

Jacksonville Elec. Co. 5's
L. H. McHenry & Co.
Illinois Life Bldg.

**No Interest
On Stocks.**
Williams Commission Co.,
235 Fifth Street.
E. E. Payne Chas. S. Williams Geo. L. Basso

[illegible]

Commissioners of Sewerage.
P. L. ATHERTON, Chairman.
CHAS. P. WEAVER, Sec. and Treas.

E. E. PAINE & CO.
STOCKS—BONDS—
GRAIN—COTTON
216 FIFTH STREET.
Direct Private Wires To All Exchanges

INVESTMENT BONDS
NON-TAXABLE STOCKS
TRACTION SECURITIES

CLAY & SONS
225 FIFTH ST.
Private Wires to New York and Boston

FOR SALE
 Bonds free from city taxes, netting a 4
 per cent. return.

[illegible]

St. Louis, July 15.—Wool steady; medium grades, combed and clothing 28 1/2c; light fine 29 1/2c; heavy fine 12 1/2c; raw-washed 29 1/2c.

London Wool Sales.

London, July 15.—At the wool auction sales to-day 14,520 bales were offered. Fine materials were in keen demand, especially grades, which were taken by the home trade and America. Fine cross-breds in large supply were readily bought by the same buyers. The market closed on an active buyer to-day. The withdrawals show a decrease.

Kidney and Bladder Troubles
URINARY
DISCHARGES
RELIEVED IN
24 Hours.
Each Capsule bears the name **MIDY**
Beware of counterfeit

St. Louis, July 15.—Wool steady; medium grades, combed and clothing 28 1/2c; light fine 29 1/2c; heavy fine 12 1/2c; raw-washed 29 1/2c.

JOHN W. & D. S. GREEN,
108 FULTON STREET
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New York Stock Exchange,
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Yielding an Income of
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Ainsford Brothers
610 West Main St.
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Send for Lists.

at Liverpool	612.00
Amn in adroit for	50.00
— \$ —	
Cotton Receipts.	
New York, July 19.—The following are the net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1, 1900:	
At New York	3,165,105
at New Orleans	2,297,131
at Savannah	2,526,445
at Baltimore	1,408,228
at Wilmington	1,181,781
at Baltimore	1,022,278
at New York	613,938
at New Orleans	500,000
at Savannah	72,250
at Baltimore	48,500
at Wilmington	15,250
at New France	82,914
at New Orleans	155,985
at New York	140,241
at New Orleans	48,499
at New York	1,000
at New Orleans	1,000
at New York	7,645
at New Orleans	149
at New York	15,153
Total	7,790,998
— \$ —	
Movement of Cotton.	

